THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 4TH JULY.

WE ARE glad to learn from our contemporary of the *Indu Prokash* that the Collector of Sholapore has received orders from the Government of Bombay to remit 20 per cent of the assessments on lands in his district for the next three years. We hope this is only the first instalment of justice which Sir James Fergusson contemplates to do to the down-trodden tenantry of the Deccan. The reader ought to remember that the State is the landlord there.

MYSORE has hardly recovered from the effects of the terrible famine of 1877-78, and is now threatened with another season of drought. According to the latest accounts the prospects are gloomy in the extreme, for there is likely to be an entire failure of the crops throughout the province. In the Hoshkose taluk, Bangalore, the paddy crops are withering, in Kolar the standing crops are also withering, and large tracts of land are unploughed from want of rain. Great difficulty is experienced in securing drinking water at Tumkur; the want of rain is felt in the Mysore districts; and everywhere prospects are critical and prices are rising. In the Hassan district, paddy, ragi, and other dry crops are backward.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH anniversary of the birth of George Stephenson was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Newcastle, in the neighbourhood of his birth, at Chesterfield, where the great engineer lived for several years and where he died, and at the Crystal Palace. In the northern town a subscription was started for the foundation of Stephenson Scholarships. Processions, exhibitions of locomotives, banquets, and fireworks, were the chief features of the northern celebrations.

AT ROME, a tablet bearing an inscription in memory of George Stephenson, was unveiled at the railway station, in presence of Sir Augustus Paget, the British Ambassador, the Mayor of Rome, and the directors and chief officials of the Roman Railway Company. A speech was delivered warmly eulogising Stephenson as the originator of railways, and was received with great applause. The station was decorated with the English and Italian flags in honour of the occasion.

A GREAT SENSATION has been caused at Vienna by the suicide of Field-Marshal Baron Uchatius. He was the most popular general in Austria, and the inventor of the steel-bronze guns which bear his name. Well-informed persons state that Baron Uchatius feared that his invention was being systematically opposed. The secret of the steel-bronze invention does not die with him, as he imparted it to his son-in-law.

REPORTS from St. Petersburg announce the discovery of a fresh conspiracy against the life of the Czar, and the capture of the conspirators—twenty-one in number. The entire band were surprised by the police while holding a council and settling the details of the intended murder.

TUESDAY, 5TH JULY.

STATISTICS have been published giving interesting particulars as to the recruits raised for the British Army during 1880. Out of every 1,000 recruits, 534 were labourers, husbandmen, and servants; 101 were manufacturing artisans; 195 mechanics, smiths, masons, and carpenters; 81 shopmen and clerks; 9 students and professional men; and 20 boys. The total number of recruits joining the colours was 25,622, of whom 17,581 were for the infantry, 1,897 for the cavalry, and 3,759 for the artillery—which last is stated to be the only branch of the service now below its establishment.

IN A LETTER to the *Times*, Sir William Thomson declares his opinion that the problem of storing electric energy and using it when wanted has been solved. He has sent a box of electricity from Paris to Glasgow, and the million of foot pounds sent on this journey of seventy-two hours suffered little diminution in transit. There can be no question that only a step divides us from other and more wonderful discoveries. Sir William Thomson thinks that the Faure battery will now be able to do for the electric light what the house cistern does for the water supply. It has been shown that electricity may be generated a thousand miles away, brought to London or Paris, conveniently stored for a time, and then used at will. What possibilities this probable natural force will realise in the future it is too soon to predict.

THE REPORT of the Committee on Indian Coast Defence, of which Admiral Bythesea, V. C., was president, is now in the hands of the Secretary of State for India. It furnishes the fullest particulars as to all the vulnerable points on the Coasts of India, Aden, and British Burmah. The Committee have gone into the most elaborate details, and recommend an expenditure of some £2,000,000 or £3,000,000. And who is to pay the piper? Of course the poor Indian tax-payer!

HOW THE Revenue Recovery Act works in Madras. The *Hindu* gives the following statement shewing the value of moveables sold for the recovery of arrears of revenue in Madras from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1288 (1855-79):

Fasli.		Value of property sold for arrears of revenue. Rs.		
1264	...	7,071	...	Including North Canara.
1265	...	14,776	...	" "
1266	...	25,791	...	" "
1267	...	8,327	...	" "
1268	...	13,901	...	" "
1269	...	31,972	...	" "
1270	...	34,040	...	" "
1271	...	21,337	...	" "
1272	...	44,237	...	Exclusive of "
1273	..	48,510	..	" "
1274	...	31,880	..	" "
1275	...	65,700	...	" "
1276	..	81,219	.	" "
1277	....	1,33,631	...	" "
1278	...	1,05,490	...	" "
1279	...	1,49,966	...	" "
1280	...	3,04,179	..	" "
1281	...	3,97,345	..	" "
1282	...	4,07,685	...	" "
1283	...	4,85,630	..	" "
1284	..	5,59,978	...	" "
1285	...	4,49,012	...	" "
1286	..		...	" "
1287	...	3,69,000	...	" "
1288	...	6,65,091	...	" "

THE LOCAL Board of Revenue makes the following remarks on the above:

The Board observe that the coercive measures in the realisation of revenue have of late become very extensive. The value of property sold in Fasli 1264 was but 7,000 Rupees, while in Fasli 1281 it amounted to nearly 4 lakhs of Rupees. The cause of this very extraordinary increase is not at all apparent, and the subject requires thorough sifting in every district. Collectors are therefore requested to pay immediate attention to the subject and to submit a statement in the accompanying form, showing the extent and value of property sold for arrears of revenue during the last thirty years, the number of defaulters whose property was thus sold, the number of suits that were brought by the parties in the Courts to obtain the cancelment of the sales, and the number in which the sales have been finally quashed by the Courts. The causes which have led to the increased sales should be clearly explained in the column of remarks. The Board wish some of the ablest Thasildars of those districts where sales have been heaviest, *e.g.*, Chingleput and North Arcot, consulted and their opinions submitted."

THE LOCAL Government makes the following observations on the above:

"In the first place high prices have undoubtedly caused a great increase in cultivation, and much risky speculation in land. By the ancient land tenure of the country any person can obtain land by simply applying for it, the resident ryots having of course the preference. There is still a vast area of land waste and unoccupied, the desire of becoming a landholder is strong and general, and consequently many who have not sufficient capital take up land when prices range high or the season promises well. A fall in prices or an unfavourable season ruins many of these, and they then fall back into their original position of labourers to try their fortune again on some more auspicious occasion. The sale list is largely swelled by such adventurers, and no doubt if needy men could be prevented from taking up land, there would be a reduction in the extent of coercive process; but the evils of such a measure would be very great. The ambition to rise higher in the social scale, though it ruins the few, benefits the many, and the recruits which the land holding class thus obtains are the thrifty, enterprising and industrious. The community gains greatly by the stimulus which the prospect of rising holds out to all. Another cause pointed out is the reduction in the remissions granted annually and the gradually increasing charge on the waste; this has made the burden severe just at the moment when the needy speculators could least bear it, and has thrown such cultivators into the arms of the law. Another cause suggested is the present arrangement of the Kistbundy instalments, under which the ryots may sell their crops before the instalment becomes due, whereas formerly the instalment fell due whilst the crop was under the ground; this saves the cultivator from the money-lender but conduces to making him a Government defaulter. In addition to these reflections it has been pointed out that the demand on land, or rather the demand in realising which coercive processes are used, has increased of late years independently of the increase in the cultivated areas. The sub-division again of holdings and the use of joint holdings are undoubtedly increasing. The Ryotwari system and the Hindu Law of Inheritance make the minute sub-division of holdings and the existence of joint holdings inevitable. The sub-division often proceeds to such an extent that the holder is a man of no substance, gaining his livelihood almost entirely by day labour. When misfortune comes he is ruined at once, and his land is sold for arrears. When the sub-division has proceeded so far as to divide fields, the divisions cannot according to the existing practice of the revenue system, be entered in different puttas and the whole of the joint putta in which they appear, often swells the list of arrears, because one or two out of many holders become defaulters."

But has the pressure of Government assessment nothing to do with the matter?

WEDNESDAY, 6TH JULY.

IT IS stated that the following changes are contemplated in the Public Works Department: The introduction of a class of Sub-Engineers, intermediate between the present Engineer and the upper Subordinates to be called clerks of work. The new class will consist of five grades, besides one of apprentices; salaries ranging from one hundred to six hundred rupees. This class will be raised exclusively in India as much as possible from Natives educated in the Engineering College. No Assistant Engineer should be over thirty-two years of age. The fifty-five years rules to be extended to civil as to Royal Engineers. There will be a limitation of admissions from England. The proposed changes will not be enforced until the present excess Engineers are absorbed.

BENGAL INDIGO is threatened with a competition with artificial indigo. Professor Roscoe says that indigo blue, produced by the artificial process, is already in the hands of the Manchester calico printers. It will not, however, compete successfully with the natural dyestuff until the makers can reduce the price of certain acids; and at present there seems little chance of their being able to do this.

AN AMUSING incident occurred in the House of Commons the other night. Mr. Gladstone, on rising was received with loud shouts of "Order!" It was necessary, according to the rules of the House, to raise the question whilst seated with his hat on. This was suggested to him, a proposal which he declined, because he was not in the habit of bringing his hat with him into the House. The clamour continuing, the Solicitor-General, who was sitting near to the right hon. gentleman, took off his hat and placed it on the head of the Premier. This procedure was hailed with loud laughter, and prolonged cheering from all parts of the House, which was renewed and continued when it was discovered that the hat was several sizes too small, and that it was only by great dexterity that the Premier was able to balance it over his brows. This he succeeded in doing whilst he raised his point of order.

THE FOLLOWING order has been issued by the Government of Madras:

The attention of the Magistracy has been drawn to the lengthy judgments that are now submitted. They are, for the future, to be in short sentences, each containing a clear, concise fact, and should contain the point or points, for determination, the charge, finding, and the reasons for the finding, the offence of which the accused person is convicted and the punishment to which he is sentenced. The sentence should not form a separate proceeding or order, but should form a part of the judgment, or final order.

THURSDAY 7TH JULY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to invite the attention of the Inspector-General of the Railway Mail Service to the case of one Poreshnath Paulit, one of the carriage office establishment. He is now working between Rawalpindi and Attock, and it is said that he has been punished by this transfer for his laziness. Our correspondent puts the following questions: Did not this clerk once bring to light a case of note robbery, the culprit in which was convicted and punished? Did he not bring to notice the mismanagement by which letters for Barh, Behar, Bucktearpore and Durbhanga were overcarried and

delivered late? Did not he suggest the remedy for this irregularity, which proved to be correct? Did he not once do the work of two men when leave was granted to a clerk without his knowledge? Are these signs of laziness? Did not the Inspector General himself promise him promotion for his good services? What has all on a sudden brought him under a cloud?

WE TAKE the following from the debate which took place in the Governor General's Council regarding the Central Provinces Land Revenue Bill:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab said that every Indian village was in need of sanitary improvement; opinions as to the degree to which such improvement should be carried varied with the interest which District Officers took in the subject. Proposals for improvement did not come from the people themselves. In order to produce real sanitary improvement it was necessary to carry the people with us. The Bill took power to impose taxation upon villages for sanitary purposes; and it seemed to him that, unless some safeguard was provided, a village might be taxed very much beyond what the intelligence of the people might consider a proper amount to spend on sanitation.

His Excellency the President remarked that, as he understood the Bill, the matter would be within the competence of the Chief Commissioner, who might pass whatever rules he considered necessary.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said that he was not prepared to make any proposal on the subject; but the provision seemed to him quite novel; and it conferred a power of taxation which, in his opinion, ought not to be given without placing some restriction upon the amount to be raised, so that it might not exceed the means of the tax-payers.

His Excellency the President observed that it was perfectly true that a power of taxation was given; but the power was given at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner. The question was how it was possible to put a limit upon it.

Mr. Stokes explained that the power would be exercised by the Chief Commissioner subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, and Sir Robert Egerton was satisfied. But the question is whether the power of taxation should be given to the Executive Government. Should not the maximum limit be fixed by the Legislature?

WE HAVE received from the Calcutta Trades Association a copy of their representation to Government regarding the amended Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill. We are sorry we cannot make room for the memorial *in extenso*, but we are of opinion that it is well worth the consideration of Government. It is, however, rumoured that the Bill is likely to be shelved.

A RANCHEE CORRESPONDENT writes to us to say that at this time an annual mela of the hill tribes is held in the neighbourhood of Baushu in Chota Nagpore. Here on the Ruth Jattra day the wild tribes of this country assemble. Though not professedly Hindus they worship many Hindu Gods and Goddesses. They observe the Durga Puja festival and have a great respect for the God Juggunnath, for whom they have raised a temple on the top of a hill in a village not far from Ranchee. Here annually a large number of naked Koles, Oraons, Mundus and other similar tribes assemble. Their dress is fantastic—a languti to cover their nakedness—a red turban adorned with wild flowers and rough heavy ornaments on their limbs. This year the gathering was large, though the weather was very unpropitious, and amongst the persons assembled there were large numbers of Mahomedans and Christians. At 4 o'clock the car was drawn. The Koles have a curious custom of breaking their chhattas by striking them against each other, and this ceremony was duly observed on the occasion of the drawing of the Ruth.

WE ARE GLAD to learn from a correspondent that the Maharaja of Durbhanga has made a contribution of Rs. 6,000 to the Muzufferpore Bar Library for the purchase of books.

WE HAVE received from the Government of Bengal some correspondence which brings to light a scandalous state of things in the district of Purneah. It would appear that in that district the zemindars levied the full rate of the Public Works Cess and Road Cess from the ryots and the demand on this head was increased by adding to the rent the illegal cesses realised by them. The Collector of the district had accepted the zemindars' returns and made a revaluation. The Government now informs the ryots by notification as to what their exact liabilities are—that is to say their liability to pay half the cesses assessed on their lands or on the actual rent payable by them.

FRIDAY, 8TH JULY.

IT IS stated that the Nizam's Government will establish a Legislative Council with Sir Salar Jung as President assisted by three other members.

THE JOURNAL of the *Anjumani-i-Panjab* states that the appointment of Rai Saligram Bahadur as Post-Master General of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh is not likely to be made permanent. The credit of this appointment does not belong to Sir George Couper but to Major Baring, the Postal Department being directly under the Financial Department. If Rai Saligram gives satisfaction, we have no doubt that Major Baring will make him permanent.

WE TAKE the following from the *Brahmo Public Opinion*:

So Mr. D. N. Ganguly has after all 'horse-whipped' or rather law-whipped the Editor of the *Sylav Samachar*, the organ of the Indian Reform Association under the distinguished patronage of the Prophet of the *New Dispensation*, for two filthy and obscene correspondences which were published in the issues of the 7th and 21st May last, villifying some of the members of the Sadharan Brahmo Somaj, and insinuating against the character of the Bethune School girls. Mr. Ganguly instituted criminal proceedings, and the result has been an apology in the issue of the 18th June, and a fuller apology in the next two successive issues of the *Sulav*. We fear the *New Dispensation* and the *Dharma Tatwa*, two other organs of the Nava Bidhan prophet, may also be the subject of prosecution at some future time for running down in torrents of opprobrious epithets the antagonists of the New Dispensation. Let them not too lightly outrage decency and thereby drag down upon themselves the avenging arm of the law.

We are sorry for the spirit which these quarrels among the rival Brahmos indicate.

TWO MORE Agricultural Scholarships of the annual value of £200 each, tenable for 2½ years at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, will be awarded by the Government of Bengal for the Session of 1882. An allowance of Rs. 1,000 will be made to each Scholarship-holder for his journey to England, and a similar allowance for the return journey on the completion of his course. Only Natives of Bengal, Behar or Orissa, who have passed the B. A. examination in Physical science, will be eligible. Sir Ashley Eden has hit upon a most sensible plan of encouraging agricultural education in this country.

BABU RAMSADAN BHATTACHARJEA of the General Assembly's Institution, and Babu Chandicharan Sen of the Presidency College have passed the Gilchrist Scholarship Examination in the First Division.

SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE has been again lecturing on India. He said:

If India was a nation in the proper sense of the word, it was impossible to suppose that we would be there as rulers. But because it was only a congeries of tribes, religion, and castes, some bitterly hostile to one another, others cold and contemptuous to one another, they had fallen under the dominion of a paramount power strong enough to displace all rivals and to keep the peace. The most ignoble and ruinous course for us to adopt would be to treat India as something to be used for the aggrandisement of England, or for the enrichment of a number of individual Englishmen—a card to play in some game of ambition with our neighbours. We were not free from this at the present moment. Still from the time of that virtuous and noble Governor, Lord Cornwallis, on wards no school of responsible statesmen—at all events until very recently—had maintained that we ought to govern India for any other object than the benefit of the country. We should be extremely cautious in altering any of the ancient Indian laws and customs. Alluding to what England had done for the Empire, he said we had given a harassed country a long period of peace, and permitted its resources to develop the bonds of caste were losing their strength; and if they were, we should have a formidable danger to deal with for the evils which attended caste were not be compared with the good which it effected.

It is a pity that Sir Arthur Hobhouse did not stay here longer.

SATURDAY 9TH JULY.

NATIVE OPINION of Bombay has a notice of the manifesto of the "three Missionaries of Calcutta" regarding the preaching case. It says:

It is a rigmarole of ill-considered and uncharitable statements about the Hindu section of the Calcutta Corporation and its Chairman.

The manifesto begins its attack from the Viceroy and ends with the editor of the *Patriot* We regret the missionaries should unnecessarily have insinuated against Lord Ripon who, properly speaking could not have had anything to do with Mr. Harrison's orders prohibiting preaching in the squares. The orders whether right or wrong, were to be applied to all preaching Hindoo, Mahommedan, or Christian and therefore it is unjust and uncharitable to say that they were "prompted by hostility to the Christian faith." Then again if the orders were against Christianity could they have been issued by a Christian Police Commissioner though a Roman Catholic by faith and in a country like India? As for a similar charge against the orthodox Hindu elements in the Calcutta Corporation we may tell them that the Corporation not only contains Hindus, but Mahommedans Christians, and Brahmos, also and therefore the orders could not have been onesided or aimed against a single interest. As for the insinuation against the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal we can only say that a hundred similar insinuations against him will not shake the high respect and esteem the general public has for him.

THE FOLLOWING License tax rule has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:

When one firm claims to be a branch of another firm, and to be consequently exempt from liability to separate assessment, the Collector should satisfy himself that the partners of the firm in his district are the same as the partners of the firm of which it is alleged to be a branch. This the Collector will generally be able to do by communicating with the Collector of the District in which the principal firm is said to carry on business. In cases of doubt the *onus* of proof will be on the assesses who will be at liberty to show from their accounts the relations in which the two firms stand towards each other, and whether the profits of each firm are divided between the same set of partners or not.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE makes the following remarks on authorship in Bengal:

The few young Bengalis who have succeeded in entering the narrow gate of the Civil Service are doing good work. Mr. Romeshchandra Dutt has devoted his attention to Indian history, and has written a work on that subject which the local Government were able, without flattery, to describe as clearly written, and giving for the first time a brief but systematic explanation of Indian civilization from the earliest times to the end of Mussulman rule. Mr. Baroonk of the same service is probably the most accurately informed Sanscrit Pundit in the Lower Provinces. His dictionary has been criticised as an important work by European scholars. Babu Pyarichand Mitra writes on the former condition of women in India with clear common-sense whilst his Spiritual Stray Leaves is a review of Indian Spiritual Philosophy in connection with European Psychology. This is a very considerable flight in mental science, and the study of the highest branches of physical knowledge is not left in the back-ground. The *Saltwanirnaya*, or Ascertainment of Truth, deals with such recondite subjects as "Atoms and the Formation of Animal Life," The Soul and the Brain and Immortality. The vast social question of equality or *Samya* has been taken up by Babu Bankimchunder Chatterji, and has been expounded in the spirit of the most advanced social thinkers of Europe. The most remarkable feature of his book is the examination of this doctrine in its relations with Hindu society at the present day. Biography has not been neglected. A memoir of Joan of Arc and a Life of Chaitanya, the John Wasley of Bengal, are both works of ability and merit. In fact the native mind is awakening to a new existence, and, what is most important, is beginning to diffuse, by means of the vernacular, the science of the West and the history of the East to a people that was singularly in want of guidance in these branches of knowledge.

But this improvement in Bengali literature would not have occurred, if there had not been a happy combination of English and the Vernacular in the educational system of Bengal.

LATEST REPORTS from Bagdad dated 4th July regarding the plague say that the deaths have been ten within 8 days, and that the disease may be considered to have terminated.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

THE LAHORE TRIBUNE publishes another letter from Babu Nishikant Chatterjea containing his experiences of Russia. He tells a bitter tale. If Babu Nishikant will write a book on the subject, it will be very acceptable to his countrymen.

THERE WERE 162 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 2nd July, of which 12 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 47 from fever, 10 from bowel complaints, 2 from accidents, 18 from asthma and pthisis, 24 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Six children were still-born, 36 died between 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 21 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 6. The average of daily mortality during the week was 23·14.

WE HAVE received from the Press Commissioner's Office the following telegrams:

Simla, July 4th.—The last reports from Herat are to the effect that Ayub Khan left Herat on the 25th June, with cavalry, infantry and guns.

5th.—It is reported from Kandahar that the Amir has ordered troops to advance on Furrah, and that a reinforcement of sowars has been sent to Taiwara. Some infantry from Ghazni was expected at Kandahar.

8th.—It is reported from Muscat that Oman is generally disturbed from inter-tribal wars. A battle has occurred between Beni-bu-Ali and Beni bu-Hassan in which about 150 were killed.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, July 2nd.—A long and animated debate took place in the House of Lords last night, relating to the Bessborrough Land Commission. The Duke of Argyll strongly denounced the report of the Commission as being one sided and unreliable. Lord Salisbury said the report was untrustworthy and formed the basis of the Irish Land Bill. Earl Granville said the discussion was a bad augury for the Land Bill.

4th.—Mr. Thurman in his speech at the metallic conference on Saturday, expressed his opinion that the offers made by England and Germany would not warrant the United States in allowing the free coinage of silver.

4th.—It is understood that an exchange of communications has taken place between the Treasury and the Bank of England which has resulted in a promise by the latter to resume the former practice of taking silver as part of its reserve, subject to an arrangement with France and America relative to free coinage at the ratio of 15½ to 1.

7th.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Forster, with reference to the Land Bill, said that Government intended proposing to lend half of the arrears of the rent of 1878 and 1879 where the tenants of thirty pounds and under agreed with the Landlords.

7th.—Lord Hartington, replying to a question, said, that the representative of the Indian Government at the Metallic conference was authorized to undertake that the Indian Government for a definite term of years would not deviate from its established practice in the coinage of silver in any direction tending to its depreciation, provided that Indian Coin was made current by other Silver-using countries, and that the latter engaged to coin in the ratio of 15½. India would be bound only while these conditions were enforced.

8th.—In the House of Commons, last night, the Premier, replying to a question, said the British representatives at the metallic conference had entered into no engagement. Government, he said, had been informed that an agreement was possible among the silver-using powers if the Bank of England, amongst other matters, agreed to hold a portion of its reserve in silver. This information Government communicated to the Bank of England and had simply conveyed the opinion of the bank on the subject to the conference through their representatives. The latest advices

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from the Transvavaal state that the commission is progressing favourably, and it is hoped that the retrocession will be completed in the middle of August.

WE MENTIONED last week that a Conference consisting of Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Lambert and some members of the Missionary Conference will meet shortly to consider the feasibility of some rules for the regulation of preaching in the squares. We new hear that this mixed Conference will be presided over by the Lord Bishop. His Lordship is singularly free from prejudice in the matter.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for May 1881 and two months April to May 1881. 2. Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for nine months April to December 1880. 3. Records of the Geological Survey of India Vol. XIV, Part 2, 1881. 4. Report on the Excise Revenue in the Central Provinces for 1880-81. 5. General Rules and Circular Orders of the High Court at Fort William (Appellate Side, Civil.) 6. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Criminal. 7. On the Origin of the Myth about Cerberus. By Dr. R. Mitra. (Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for May, 1881.) 8. Messrs. John Dickenson & Co.'s Monthly Price List of Printing Paper, Cards &c. for July 1881. 9. Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co.'s Literary Circular for May 1881. 10. The Saddarshana-Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy, Vol. V. No. 4, April, 1881. 11. Bunga Darshana—a Bengali monthly, for Cheittra 1287 B. E. 12. Nolini—or the Bee—a Bengali monthly for Joista and Assar 1288 B. E. 13. Kulpana—a Bengali monthly for Assar 1288 B. E. 14. Kundanundini—a Bengali Poem. By Suryacoomar Shome.

JUST AS WE were going to press we received a letter anent what is called the Hooghly Dog Case, which contains an account of an attack by a pariah dog upon a terrier belonging to Mr. Davis, the District Superintendent of Police. Our correspondent states that a school-boy living close by the scene of the dog-fight being suspected of having set the pariah upon the terrier was put in durance vile by the District Superintendent of Police. The case is *sub judice*. We are sorry we cannot give the letter *in extenso* at this eleventh hour, but we hope our correspondent will communicate to us a copy of the judgment of the Deputy Magistrate, who is trying the case.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 12th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Galvanometer and Ohm's Law.

Practical Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., on Wednesday, the 13th Inst, at 5 P. M.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 14th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Comets.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S, F.I.C. on Saturday, the 16th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject: Aluminium.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1881.

BENGAL FINANCE.

THE Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* for the 29th ultimo contains a remarkable Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor on the working of the new system of Provincial Finance. The decentralization scheme, the reader will remember, was initiated in 1871, under which certain spending departments were entrusted to the local Governments. It was chiefly with a view to economy in administration that the Government of Lord Mayo determined to make the local Government responsible for the financial management of these branches of the Administration. In 1877 the system of decentralization took another step in advance. The Government of India, while handing over other great departments of expenditure to the local Governments, also entrusted to their use and responsibility, on fixed terms of progressive payment, all the principal revenues which could be deemed capable of steady expansion under careful local management. This system has had its advantages and disadvantages. In Bengal it was heralded by a new tax on land, we mean the Public Works Cess. The charge for interest on productive public works was transferred to the provincial account, and the Lieutenant-Governor was invited to raise by taxation the funds necessary to meet existing charges as well as to provide for new works. The Public Works Cess Act of 1877 was accordingly introduced. The Bengal Cess was thus a new link in the chain of decentralization. But if Bengal was saddled with a new tax with the inauguration of the new system, it has undoubtedly benefitted in various ways under its operation. By careful and economical management the Bengal Government has been able to augment the provincial revenues, while it has kept provincial expenditure under effective control. It has been unfettered in the selection of the objects of expenditure, and though it was handicapped by the orders of the Secretary of State with regard to public works expenditure, it has done a great deal for the material improvement of the country. The flourishing state of provincial finance in Bengal tempted the Finance Minister, Sir John Strachey, more than once to break the five years' contract, but Sir Ashley Eden partly by coaxing and concessions, and partly by vigorous protests, has been successful in preserving the contract. In the first decentralization Resolution of 1871 power was reserved by the Government of India to revise the assignments in case of "some fiscal misfortune, such as a heavy loss in the opium revenue, or national disaster, such as war or famine," but no such reservation was made in the Resolution of 1877. It was an out-and-out contract. It provided for a revision of assignments only in the event of "any new legislation intended to increase or reduce any of the assigned revenues." But Sir John Strachey was a man who did not scruple to eat his words. After a few months of the compact of 1877 he issued orders under stress of military expenditure practically to annul the provincial contracts, but Sir Ashley Eden escaped the calamity by giving a benevolence of 20 lakhs to the Government of India. Again, in 1880 he proposed to increase the contributions of the Provincial Government on account of Excise, Stamps, and Law and Justice, because the revenues from these sources had been unexpectedly large, though he had guaranteed to the local Government all improvement due to careful and economical management. Sir Ashley Eden as a matter of course strongly protested, and a change of Government afforded him the desired relief. The present Finance Minister is too honest to commit such a glaring breach of faith.

The developement of provincial finance under Sir Ashley Eden's administration has been remarkable. The revenues have increased from Rs. 2,69,11,000 to Rs. 3,68,28,000 during the five years, while the expenditure on all accounts has increased from Rs. 3,08,60,000 to Rs. 4,40,95,000. We have neither time nor space to notice in detail the improvement in each branch of provincial revenue, though the details are both interesting and instructive. It so happens that the period of the provincial contract covers that of Sir Ashley Eden's administration, and the history of the one is necessarily the history of the other as regards material developement. We have already said that the leading feature of the new system of provincial finance was to throw on the provincial fund the interest and charges of the so-called productive works of the province. These were hard legacies. The local Government must meet this liability, and after providing for ordinary public works must find means for large projects without of course raising new taxes. Sir Ashley Eden has proved equal to the occasion, though in the first three years his hands were tied by the Secretary of State's orders restricting public works expenditure. Let us see what he has done in this respect. The Northern Bengal line was opened from Poradah to Julpigoree in January 1878; and the extensions from Parbutipore to Rungpore and from Siligoree to Julpigoree were ready for traffic, the former in July and the latter in November 1878. The Patna-Gya line and the extension of the Northern Bengal line to Kownia on the Teesta were opened for traffic in June 1879. In 1880 the Lieutenant-Governor was permitted by the Government of India to begin, as a provincial work, the construction of a line from Sonapore, on the Calcutta and South-Eastern line, to Mugra Hat, an important mart in the 24-Pergunnahs district, and a sum of Rs. 2,20,000 was expended upon it from Provincial Funds. This line is being constructed on the broad gauge, and it is hoped that it may be extended to Diamond Harbour. The estimates for 1881-82 include a charge of Rs. 7,50,000 for expenditure on this line. Provision has also been made under other Public Works for the expenditure of Rs. 4,50,000 for preliminary work on a line to connect Parbutipore on the Northern Bengal Railway, with the important town of Dinagepore, and of two lakhs for raising and bridging the road from Mugra Hat to Diamond Harbour to make it available for railway extension. The budget estimate for 1881-82 provides from the funds at the disposal of the Supreme Government Rs. 29,98,500 for expenditure on Railways, chiefly for the extension of the Tirhoot line to Bettiah on the west and Peepra Ghat on the east and Rs. 11,50,000 for expenditure on Canals. The Resolution says, "it has been a matter of great regret to Sir Ashley Eden that so little has been done during the past four years to extend railway communication in this province. The financial success of any well designed railway in Bengal is a matter of certainty. The country teems with produce, which only seeks the means of communication with the great highways of commerce. It was once feared that the Gya line would not pay the interest charges on the capital expenditure, and it was with some difficulty that Sir Ashley Eden succeeded in obtaining sanction to the work. Yet in the first complete year during which it was opened the line made a clear profit, and it has already had an important effect on the prosperity of the tract south of the Ganges. The great increase in indirect revenue from the Behar districts has been largely the result of the opening of this line and of the Tirhoot line, whereby the people have been enabled to reap the advantages of favourable seasons." Again: "Sir Ashley Eden has for some time past been urging that as the State could not find the capital for a sufficiently rapid extension of railways, it was false economy to refuse to allow private companies to take up some of the lines under proper security for their future management. He will always welcome any project for the development of the country by the agency of private capitalists where the State is unable to do what is wanted within a reasonable time. In the meantime, however, he trusts that the agency of the State will not be idle, and that it will be possible to provide funds for the construction of some of the lines which have already been approved. A line from Bhugwangola through the districts of Moorshedabad and Nuddea to join the Eastern Bengal Railway; a line through Dacca to Naraingunge and Mymensingh; a line to connect the Tirhoot and Northern Bengal System, and thus encourage emigration from the North-Western Provinces and Behar to Assam; a line from Tirhoot to the Ganges opposite Patna; and a line to Diamond Harbour are projects which hold out promise of excellent results in every respect. Some of these may no doubt be made from Provincial funds; others from capital the interest of which is guaranteed by Provincial Funds; others by private companies." So much for Railways.

With regard to canals the Lieutenant-Governor remarks that "the construction of the Orissa, Midnapore, and Hidgellee Canals was originally undertaken in 1863 by the East Indian Irrigation and Canal Company, with the most extravagant expectations of profit. His Honor, however, hopes to increase the navigation receipts of the Orissa and Hidgellee works by constructing the Coast Canal, which he has projected at a cost of thirty lakhs of rupees. He is also pushing the Sone Canals, the opening of which has given a great impetus to the extension of sugarcane cultivation, and has caused a considerable increase in the agricultural wealth of the tracts supplied." Apart from these schemes, the Lieutenant-Governor has undertaken other irrigation

and canal works from Provincial Funds. A sum of Rs. 6,28,000 has been spent on a canal to connect the river Gunduck with the principal water-courses of the Sarun district. A still more important work has been the Joojooty Scheme, whereby a constant supply of pure water from the river Damoodah will be poured into old channels in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts, and the drainage of the surrounding villages relieved. The new work has already effected a complete change in the condition of this tract of country, and with its completion a great permanent improvement in the public health of the Burdwan and Hooghly districts is confidently anticipated. The cost of this scheme will be Rs. 6,91,000. The condition of the Calcutta canal has hitherto been very unsatisfactory. The storm-water loaded with the sewage of the town discharged into it; boats grounded at low water, causing numerous accidents and hindering traffic; and the channels silted up, entailing very heavy annual expenses in maintenance. These defects will now be remedied. Large locks of 40 feet in width, with capacious basins, are being constructed, and it will thus be possible to maintain a sufficient depth of water in the canal. The canal has at the same time been widened, and ample accommodation has been provided for the traffic. It is not possible to make any useful comparison of the expenditure upon other public works before and after the contracts of 1877. The expenditure on works during the scarcity of 1874 was abnormal, the provincial balances were exhausted, and the Government of India found it necessary to accept the outlay, and to make the local Government a net grant of five lakhs with which to begin the year 1876-77. The expenditure on Ordinary Public Works during that year was Rs. 25,59,000. For the current year the allotment is Rs. 66,93,000. It includes, besides miscellaneous improvements on buildings, and on the construction, bridging, and metalling of provincial roads, provision for new court-houses at Sealdah, Jessore, Mymensingh, Dacca, Ranchee, Gya, Durbhunga, and Motiharee, for various sub-divisional buildings and Moonsiffs' Courts, for new Jails at Julpigoree, Bogra, Pubna, Gya, Durbhunga, and Motiharee, for a college at Rampore Beaulea and a Railway school at Kurseong, and for the completion of the new Secretariat buildings and the new Obstetric Hospital at the Medical College. Sir Ashley Eden thus sums up his Resolution:

That the system of decentralization has been thoroughly successful in Bengal is sufficiently clear from the foregoing sketch. The revenues have rapidly increased, independently of any new taxation; useless expenditure has been curtailed and funds have been made available for improvement under all branches of the Administration. All grades of the service have shown the deepest interest in increasing the resources of Government, under the belief that the surplus revenue would be available for the good of the province. The three heads of improvable revenue made over to the management of the Provincial Government, with an income of 165¼ lakhs in 1876-77, will stand with an income of not less than 217¼ lakhs in 1881-82. In the meanwhile, the Lieutenant-Governor has been able to carry out numerous works of improvement on his own responsibility, many of which under the previous system, would have been indefinitely postponed. Besides making a special contribution of 20 lakhs to the Imperial treasury in time of need, he has been able during these five years to increase the staff of executive and judicial officers; to provide increased facilities for the administration of justice; to increase the grant for education; to make grants-in-aid of district communications and of works of drainage, sanitation, and municipal improvement; to build schools, colleges, and hospitals; to replace the huts in which the public business was transacted, or prisoners were confined, by substantial masonry court-houses and jails; to spend 20 lakhs on railways which will bring in a large return, 5½ lakhs on tramways, ¾ of a lakh on a steamer service to improve communications with Assam, and 2 lakhs on a road to develop the trade with Thibet; to spend 11 lakhs on the first portion of a work which will develop the trade of Orissa and protect it from famine; and to spend 38½ lakhs in improving navigation and providing a supply of pure water for the people. While 77½ lakhs have thus been expended on great measures of material improvement, and the expenditure on Ordinary Public works has been increased from Rs. 25,12,000 in 1877-78 to Rs. 63,53,000, exclusive of expenditure on preliminary works of railway construction in 1881-82, and while no legitimate outlay has been spared to strengthen every department of the Administration, the five years' period, which opened with a credit balance of Rs. 2,88,000 only, will close with a credit balance of at least Rs. 14,46,000. When it is recollected that under the system which prevailed before 1871 every new charge required the sanction of the Imperial Government, that the decision on the demands of each province took no cognizance of the extent to which it had contributed to the general Exchequer, that nothing was to be gained by economy, because money left unspent by any one Government was practically lost to it and only went to increase the amount to be scrambled for by all, some idea may be gained of the advantages which Bengal has reaped from the control of its own finances. There is no department of the service which has not felt the benefit of the financial independence conferred on the Government immediately responsible for its administration.

The success which has attended the working of the decentralization of provincial finance in Bengal reflects the highest credit on Sir Ashley Eden's administration. Within the five years under review the revenues have increased by one million and the expenditure on public works by 230 per cent. With the exception of the Public Works Cess, which was forced upon Bengal by the Government of India, there has not been a single pice of additional taxation. Thus Sir Ashley Eden has proved a more successful financier than the professional financier, who lately ruled the imperial exchequer. He has also by judicious allotment of funds given facilities to internal communications, which will materially benefit the country. The financial and public works policy of Sir Ashley Eden establishes his claim to the lasting gratitude of the people of Bengal.

THE HIMALYAN RAILWAY.

THE Himalyan Railway, as the Darjeeling Tramway may properly be called, and as it may at no distant day be so called, is really a wonder of the age. It has, as the Lieutenant-Governor justly remarked in his inaugural speech on Monday last, "solved problems never before solved on a large scale in the history of Railways." Mountain railways have been made in both Europe and America, but none of them if we may venture to say so shews so much daring and skill and faith in science as the Darjeeling Tramway does. To quote His Honor again, "we know of no other line which ascends 7400 feet in 50 miles and which mounts gradients of 1 in 21, or comes round curves of 70 feet radius." It goes like a snake winding up in the clouds. It goes round in perpetual curves, some of which are very sharp, verging on the *khuds*. One cannot but wonder as he sees the train proceed with what agility and certainty the engine pulls up the trucks. The brake power is so regulated and the trucks are so made that even if the chain snaps or the carriages are derailed, the whole train stops at once. Were it not for this happy contrivance, we fear there would have been some sad accidents on the days the trial trips were made. Our fortunes were staked in the trial trip of Monday, and although we met with no less than five accidents, every one of which was serious enough, considering the two close proximity of the train to the *khuds* below, the interval being scarcely a foot, no one was hurt, and no appreciable mischief occurred. Indeed, these accidents, if we might say so, tested the strength and success of the Railway. But here we must do the Tramway Company the justice to say that the accidents referred to were attributable more to defects in the carriages which had been run for the first time on that day than to defects in the line or in driving, and we are glad to learn that those carriages have been condemned. When we came down on Wednesday last there was not a single accident or hitch of any kind—the train passed the curves, the loop, and all with the greatest ease. Of course there are defects in the line, which will doubtless be rectified in time and as experience is gained. If we might venture to suggest an improvement, we would recommend that the sides of the sharpest curves bordering on the *khuds* be walled up. That operation would minimize the danger apprehended by many nervous people. But we find we have begun at the wrong end. We have not told the reader how the inaugural ceremony went off.

Almost all Calcutta was invited by the Tramway Company—we mean almost all representative men of the town. About 150 gentlemen, including some ladies went up from Calcutta and the neighbouring districts. Among native gentlemen we saw Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, Babu Sham Churn Law, Babu Judulal Mullick, and a few others. The journey from Calcutta was made in four and twenty hours, 115 miles by the Eastern Bengal Railway, 196 miles by the Northern Bengal Railway, and 50 miles by the Darjeeling Tramway. Throughout this long way the passengers were made quite comfortable by the Company. The last batch of guests had left on Sunday and arrived at Darjeeling on Monday. At about 2 P. M. they were received at Jore Bungalow by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and suite and Mr. Prestage and a staff of Tramway officials. The party then proceeded to the Darjeeling Station. Were it not for the accidents, to which we have referred, they would have reached their destination at the appointed time, but they were an hour late. The company, which now numbered about two hundred and fifty heads, then sat down to a sumptuous luncheon, and after the inner man was satisfied toasts were drunk. All the loyal toasts were proposed by Mr. Prestage, who though not given to imagination or rhetoric, gave some hard facts. Mr. Prestage, the reader ought to know, is the soul of this daring enterprise—it was he who had planned it and who has executed it, and in recounting the difficulties which he had encountered he plainly told the assembly that were it not for Sir Ashley Eden he would never have been able to carry out his project. Not only did Sir Ashley second the scheme the moment it was laid before him, but he assisted it at every step. The professional advisers of the Government of India had laughed it down as a vision and said that the tramway would be a mere toy, and therefore discountenanced it, but Sir Ashley had faith in the project and its author, and lent his powerful influence to its practical adoption. He made Lord Lytton see with his eyes, and the vision has now become a reality. The construction of the Himalyan Railway will mark an epoch in Sir Ashley Eden's administration. Well did Mr. Prestage say, "I do hope, although it may be a small return for the trouble given, that it will give His Honor some satisfaction and pleasure to know that, whilst others in high places are claiming credit for endeavouring to encourage capital to this country by private enterprise under what is termed a restricted guarantee, but which, as I understand the proposed contracts, will still burden the State, although to an unimportant extent compared with the gain from the capital being available for such productive works as railways, owing to the confidence that the public have had in His Honor, the necessary capital required to carry out the useful and interesting work the opening of which His Honor has done us the honor to inaugurate to-day, has not only been raised, but, *mind you*, gentlemen, *in this country only*. So that the Government of Bengal, and His Honor in particular, may claim credit for being the pioneers in raising capital in this country by private enterprize to advance the construction of its Railways." In responding to the toast the Lieutenant-Governor gave a brief history of the Railway, described the rapidity with which the whole work has been executed, the advantages which it has conferred on the inhabitants of the town and district of Darjeeling, the impetus which it will give to trade, and the benefit which it will confer on the capital of the empire. His Honor said, "Darjeeling has great reason to feel proud of having set an example to all the Hill stations in India. We were the first to complete a good system of water supply, and now we are the first to make a railway up the Hills into the heart of a Himalyan station, 7690 feet above the sea." Those who recollect the old mode of travelling to Darjeeling will doubtless appreciate the following remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honor said: "I recollect when visitors to this station had to face a journey from Calcutta by palanqueen for five or six days through Moorshedabad, Maldah and Dinagepore, their baggage taking the greater part of a month. I recollect the great progress we were supposed to have made when we came by railway to Sahibgunge, and, after spending the best part of a day on the river Ganges, had a 24 hours drive before us to the foot of the hills in a rough dark gharee, and, after that, a two days journey up the hill in a doolie or on a pony. When we started tonghas, which is since I first held my present office, though, as usual, we grumbled and abused every one connected with them, we thought we had reached the climax of comfortable travelling, but what a wretched means of travelling they were compared with the Tramway." We regret we cannot give the speeches *in extenso*, and must refer the reader, who may care to

read them, to the columns of our morning contemporarries. In this connection we must say that our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* has shewn much enterprise by reporting in his paper of Tuesday the speeches delivered at Darjeeling the preceding Monday afternoon.

One word about Darjeeling. We have neither time nor space for an elaborate description of this paradise of the Bengal Government. More competent hands have drawn the picture in vivid colours. To us Darjeeling, as a friend happily described it, appeared like a rocky isle surrounded by sea—the clouds and the fog resting on the valleys and looking like a vast expanse of water. As the train moved up, the contrast between the plains and the uplands was striking —the under-wood was thick, here and there interspersed with tall trees. The hill sides were strewn with tea-gardens. The flora on the upper hills was rich. Water-falls arrested the eye at intervals and lent enchantment to the view. The *Pugla-jhora* or the mad stream was a splendid sight—numerous falls rushing out from the mountain beds and pouring forth volumes of water. Large forests of timber over-hang the hills and present a beautiful view. The town of Darjeeling is a pictureque sight. It is beautifully laid out and extremely well kept. The Shrubbery, the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, is a lovely place. The houses belonging to the Maharajas of Kuch Behar and Burdwan are also well situate and well designed. The town itself is small, but wherever you go your eyes are feasted with a wealth of flowers, the color and richness of which baffle description. The conservatory of the Shrubbery is a splendid collection. The Botanical Gardens, which are kept up by Government, are also rich. The Bhutia temple is a sight worth seeing. Darjeeling has its Town Hall, Reading Room, and Theatre. It has also a newspaper press kept up by our contemporary of the *Darjeeling News*. It has a spacious bazar, but the *hat* or mart is held once a week, that is to say every Sunday. The water of Darjeeling is excceedingly good; it is brought from Senchal by a system of pipes and hydrants such as what obtains in Calcutta. The water comes down by gravitation. We saw a fountain play at Darjeeling the like of which we have not here. We were lucky enough to enjoy a bright and lovely day, the like of which we were told had not been seen for the previous six weeks. Thus favoured by the sun we had a distinct view of the fall of snow and of the snow-clapped Kinchunjhinga. The town of Darjeeling we were told was singularly free from sickness, and the climate as might be expected is bracing. Those of our countrymen who have the means and are in quest of health should avail themselves of the new Himalyan Railway for this beautiful sanatarium. It is now within reach of Calcutta in twenty-four hours.

We are convinced that a great future awaits the new Himalyan Railway. It is destined to tap the trade of Thibet and China. It will prove the pioneer of commerce and civilization northward. Already it is receiving more traffic than it can carry. We were told that the present traffic is 20 per cent. more than the estimate. The weekly receipts now amount to more than Rs. 6,000, which will doubtless increase as the usefulness of the Railway is appreciated. We are glad to notice that among the shareholders of the Company there are many native gentlemen, and that in the direction there is one well-known native merchant Babu Sham Churn Law. The Railway is economically managed. For one trip the engine we were told does not consume more than 15 maunds of coal. One good feature in the management is that the Company utilize local resources, that is to say local timber, local artizans, and local materials. Coal has been found near Sonada, which we were informed burns well. For the convenience of native passengers we would recommend the Company to build small *serais* at convenient distances along the line and a large *serai* in the town of Darjeeling. We cannot conclude without thanking the Company for their kind attention to their guests. Our thanks are especially due to Messrs. Prestage and Moore and Babu Sham Churn Law, the Directors, and to Mr. Edwards, the Resident Engineer, and Mr. Walker, the Superintendent of Works.

THE PATNA BRIBERY CASE.

WHILE we have freely expressed our opinion on the recent unfortunate collision between the Bench and the Bar of the High Court in the Patna Bribery case, we must candidly confess that as regards the merits of the case we consider the decision of the Bench to be quite right. Mr. Gasper conducted the case at the re-hearing with much skill, tact and temper. He was justly thanked by Mr. Justice Cunningham for the manner in which he argued the case. But we are not surprised that he failed in altering the opinion of the Court. Indeed, there could be but one opinion on the merits of the case. The facts of the case are simple enough. They are thus summarized by Mr. Justice Prinsep. The petitioner Abdool Sobhan was tutor in the family of Aboo Syed, a Mahomedan gentleman of some property and position in the city of Patna. On his death, the petitioner has married his widow Fasihan, and in consequence of the disparity between their relative social positions has caused much dissatisfaction amongst the Mahomedan community. He has been committed for trial by the Sessions court of Patna for giving a bribe to a Police Officer, and he sought to obtain a transfer of the trial of the case, on the ground that in consequence of the strong feeling in Patna against him, he was not likely to obtain a fair trial. When the motion was first made the rule was issued by the Court under a misapprehension that the trial would be held by jury, but Mr. Jackson himself corrected the mistake by stating that the case would be tried by the Sessions Judge aided by assessors. The law in the matter as both Justices Canningham and Prinsep point out is this that the trial is held by the Sessions Judge, who, after considering the opinions of assessors, delivers his own judgment as the judgment of the Court and against such judgment the law provides an appeal, on the law as well as on facts, to the High Court. So far then we agree with Mr. Justice Prinsep, who says that "there is every safeguard for a fair trial, and there is no good reason to suppose that gentlemen will not be chosen as assessors who by their intelligence and well-known independence of character will deliver opinions satisfactory to all concerned in the trial and be of material assistance to the Sessions Judge in arriving at the judgment of the Court. It is true that the law leaves the selection of assessor entirely with the Sessions Judge, and does not, as in the case of Jurors, enable either party to object, but we feel quite sure that the Sessions Judge will fully consider any objection that may be raised, and endeavour to meet the wishes of the parties by selecting gentlemen competent in every way to sit on the trial of the case." It was, however, urged that as regards the present case the whole town was prejudiced against the petitioner, and that it was not therefore possible to find even two unbiassed men as assessors. As Mr. Justice Prinsep remarks, "Mr. Gasper has ventured to say that he does not believe that in the list of assessors comprising the names of 489 gentlemen, there can be found two who will come to the trial with unbiassed minds. The grounds upon which so sweeping an assertion is made are not disclosed, but we cannot believe that they are well-founded." We agree. How could one believe that among a body of 489 gentlemen enlisted as assessors, of whom 258 were Hindus, 208 Mahomedans, 8 Europeans, and 15 Eurasians, there could not be found two men free from prejudice in the matter? Besides, Mr. Jackson had cut the ground under his feet when he stated that his client would be quite content if Mr. Tweedie were brought to preside at the Sessions at Patna for the trial of the case. Then the objection was not so much to assessors as to the present Sessions Judge of Patna. But nothing had been adduced to shew that Mr. Beveridge, the present Sessions Judge of Patna, was prejudiced in the case, and therefore disqualified to try it. The only assertion made against him was that he had himself expressed a wish that he would rather not try this case, and what was the reason? Not that he had imbibed the alleged local prejudice, but that the trial would occupy much time to the detriment of his ordinary business. Surely this could not be a fair or reasonable ground for relieving a judge of his legitimate duty. As Mr. Justice Prinsep says, "my own opinion was that which was subsequently embodied in a judgment which we had prepared but not signed, that Mr. Jackson, by expressing his willingness to have the case tried by Mr. Tweedie at Patna, and not being able to show any incapacity on the part of Mr. Beveridge, the Sessions Judge, to try the case had abandoned his objection to have the case removed from Patna, because two impartial assessors could not be secured. I should also have appealed to Mr. Jackson whether, under such circumstances, he pressed to have the affidavits read, and I should have pointed out that, having read the affidavits, they contained nothing that he had not already laid before us. I have little doubt that, had an opportunity been afforded to me to make these observations the further proceedings which have been taken would not have been taken." We entirely concur with Mr. Justice Prinsep. But both he and his colleague had committed the mistake of hastily expressing their opinion, and stopping the Counsel from reading the affidavits. Mr. Justice Cunningham was decidedly wrong in stopping the Counsel in this way, and Mr. Justice Prinsep was equally so in expressing his consent by silence. If the latter had said that he had already read the affidavits, perhaps Counsel would not have pressed his point, but how could Mr. Jackson know whether his Lordship had read them or not, and it is not affirmed that Mr. Justice Cunningham had read them. It is, we repeat, not only necessary that justice should be done, but also that the suitor should feel that justice has been done to him. It was here where the Bench had erred, and shewed a sort of high-handedness, which could not commend itself to the approval of good men and true.

Both Justices Cunningham and Prinsep have clearly put the facts of the case, and we for one fully concur in the decision they have arrived at. We agree with Mr. Justice Cunningham, when he says: "Hundreds of men are tried every year in grave cases where life and liberty are concerned, in which it might be contended with more reason than in the present case, that there was a possibility of all the assessors being influenced by local feeling or excitement and a possibility, from the nature of the case, of the judge's opinion being improperly influenced by that of the assessors, yet those cases are not removed, and in England, where the functions of the jury are so infinitely more important than those of Indian assessors, and the risk of miscarriage from partiality or prejudice is so much more serious, such transfers are of very rare occurrence. In the present case we cannot see that there is any ground whatever for supposing that the Sessions Judge will not dispose of the case in a manner not only to satisfy the ends of justice, but to disarm the impression in the minds of all reasonable persons that complete justice has not been done." From what we know of Mr. Beverige, the Judge of Patna, we do not hesitate to say that he would be the last person to do conscious injustice to any body, high or low, rich or poor, and we do verily believe that if his mind had been in the least tainted by local feeling on the subject, he would have at once come forward and said so and would have himself recommended the transfer of the case to some other court. At the same time we wish Mr. Justice Cunningham had not raked up the past. By his remarks on the conduct of Mr. Jackson, who was not present at the re-hearing, he has betrayed a state of mind not quite worthy of one in the position he occupies. He says:

> It would be degradation not only of the judicial office but of every branch of the profession, if Judges performing the grave and important duties entrusted to them by the Sovereign in accordance with law and to the best of their powers were exposed to indignities which would be intolerable (in private life, but which offered in public to a public officer in the discharge of his official duties, become a public scandal and outrage. Such a scandal, if unnoticed, might be supposed to be condoned, and we therefore feel it necessary to say that, if no other consequences on the present occasion fall on this grave breach of decorum, it is because we believe that the censure of the Chief Justice—such a rebuke coming from such a quarter—will be felt as no ordinary punishment, and because the good taste and right feeling of the Bar, we are well convinced, render any recurrence of such impropriety in the highest degree improbable.

These remarks, we submit, were quite uncalled-for. If the Hon'ble Judges had objected to Mr. Jackson's observations or expressions,

they should have taken immediate notice of them, but to have quietly borne them for nearly a week, and then to have taken advantage of a second judgment in the case to throw dirt upon Mr. Jackson, was to say the least symptomatic of a pettiness of mind not becoming one occupying the exalted position of a Judge of the highest tribunal in the country. Such language as Mr. Justice Cunningham has thought fit to use in the above is not calculated to restore good feeling between the Bench and the Bar. In this respect Mr. Justice Prinsep has set a good example to his learned colleague. He has maintained a judicious and judicial silence on the conduct of Mr. Jackson at the first hearing. Mr. Justice Cunningham would have best vindicated his own dignity, if he had let bye-gones be bye-gones. If the Judges of the High Court descend to personal and acrimonious discussions, then what right have we to find fault with those young and hot-headed Solons in the Mofussil, who are wanting in calmness, dignity and forbearance?

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

VIII.

UNDER the existing law much doubt exists as to the offences which may lawfully be compounded. Mr. Whitley Stokes explained:—"The exception to section 214 of the Indian Penal Code, (in which the law on the subject was contained) was excessively obscure, for it could seldom be said of any act that it was an offence 'irrespective of the intention of the offender,' and this obscurity was increased, rather than diminished, by the illustrations annexed to that section, two of which gave the case of an assault, though the definition of that term in section 351 made the offence depend on the intention." The Bill, accordingly repeals these illustrations, and declares in unmistakeable language what offences may be compounded. Section 345 of the Bill provides that the following offences and no others are compoundable:—(1) causing hurt; (2) wrongfully restraining or confining; (3) assault or use of criminal force; (4) unlawful compulsory labour; (5) mischief, when the loss or damage is caused to a private person; (6) criminal trespass and house-trespass; (7) criminal breach of contract of service; (8) adultery and enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman; (9) defamation; (10) printing or engraving defamatory matter; (11) sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter; (12) insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace; (13) criminal intimidation, except when the offence is punishable with imprisonment for seven years. These offences and no others will be compoundable when Mr. Whitley Stokes' new Criminal Procedure Code becomes law. Section 345 of the Bill further provides:—"The offence of voluntarily causing hurt, voluntarily causing grievous hurt or cheating, punishable under section 324, section 335 or section 417 of the Indian Penal Code may, with the permission of the Court before which any prosecution for such offence is pending, be compounded by the person to whom the hurt has been caused, or by the person cheated, as the case may be. When any offence is compoundable under this section, the abetment of such offence or an attempt to commit such offence (when such attempt is itself an offence) may be compounded in like manner. When the person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence under this section is a minor, an idiot or a lunatic, any person competent to contract on his behalf may compound such offence. The composition of an offence under this section shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused." Section 345 of the Bill is a move in the right direction and will meet with the approval of all right-minded persons.

Chapter XXV of the Bill treats of the mode of taking and recording evidence in inquiries and trials and Chapter XXVI of the judgment. The alterations made in these and the following 3 or 4 chapters are of such a simple character that they do not deserve notice. Section 402 which defines the power of the Government to commute punishment has been so worded as to authorize a sentence of rigorous, to be commuted to one of simple, imprisonment. This is an improvement, as it is very doubtful whether under the present Code the Government has the power of commuting a sentence of rigorous imprisonment to one of simple imprisonment. Part VII of the Bill deals with appeals, references and the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court. The power to appeal is proposed to be given in two additional cases. One of these is provided for in section 405, which runs as follows:—"Any person whose application under section 90 for the delivery of property or the proceeds of the sale thereof has been rejected by any Court, may appeal to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from the sentences of the former Court." The other matter in which an appeal is proposed to be given is from convictions in contempt cases by Courts of Small Causes in Presidency Towns. The two most important questions connected with appeals, are whether the power which section 280 of Sir James Stephen's Code of 1872 gave to appellate Courts to enhance punishment inflicted by the sentence appealed against should not be withdrawn; and whether the practice of allowing an appeal from an acquittal ought to be continued. On the first question the Law Member thus delivered himself on the occasion of introducing the Bill into the Legislative Council: "Personally Mr. Stokes, in common he believed, with most Indian lawyers, was averse to the power of enhancing punishments which the present Code gave to the appellate Courts. Its existence tended to deter convicted, but possibly innocent, persons from presenting appeals, and thus to deprive the lower courts of the control which could only be effectively exercised over them by means of an unhampered system of appeal. This matter, * * * * he hoped to bring to the special notice of the Select Committee." When the Law Member is averse to the power of enhancing punishments which Sir James Stephen's Code gave to the Appellate Courts, we may hope that that power will now be withdrawn. We have Mr. Stokes' own admission that the existence of the power in question tends to deter convicted, but possibly innocent persons from presenting appeals. The accuracy of this observation will be questioned by few sensible and right-thinking persons. But this consideration we are afraid, would not have much weight with men bred up in the impure atmosphere of Anglo-Indian officialdom. These men look upon a system of appeals as a nuisance, and would do every thing in their power to suppress it. Nothing is more agreeable to a model executive officer than to be allowed to do every thing according to his own sweet pleasure, without any hindrance or check. He would argue that the system of appeals is very expensive; that it causes loss of much valuable public time; and that it is productive of injustice, inasmuch as the well considered and carefully-arrived-at decisions of the lower Courts are not unoften reversed on insufficient grounds by appellate courts. The blunt truth is that an able and conscientious appellate court is a terror to the subordinate courts. The power to appeal is very highly valued by the people of this country. Thoughtless and malicious people attribute this to the Indian's natural love of litigation. They would have us believe that Natives of India are opposed to the abolition of the system of appeal, simply because it would deprive them of a prolific source of excitement and delight. But these men conveniently ignore or overlook the incontestible fact that it is only by means of a system of appeal that any effective control could be exercised over the proceedings of the lower courts. The grave magisterial scandals which have occurred in this Province during the last few years must be fresh in the recollection of the reader. Is there any remedy for the disgraceful and lamentable failures of justice that took place, for instance, in the Fennah prosecutions or in the Monghyr case, except an unhampered system of appeal? If these cases could not have been brought before a superior court, we shudder to think what the fate of Mr. Kirkwood and Mr. Magrath's victims would have been. There are very few checks on the vagaries of judicial or executive officers in this country. Irresponsible power is apt to intoxicate the brain of any man; and Anglo-Indian officials are but weak mortals. Mr. Whitley Stokes speaks nothing but the truth when he declares that control could only be effectively exercised over the lower courts by means of an unhampered system of appeal. It would, we think, be far better to do away with the system of appeal in criminal cases altogether than to continue the power of enhancing punishments which section 280 of Sir James Stephen's Code gave to the Appellate Courts. As the Law Member entertains enlightened views on this subject, we earnestly hope that he will be able to persuade the Select Committee to which the Bill has been referred to give effect to them and thus to remove a serious blot from the Indian Criminal Procedure Code.

The other question alluded to above relates to appeal on behalf of Government in cases of acquittal. Following the footsteps of Sir James Stephen, Mr. Whitley Stokes provides in Section 417 of his Bill:—"The local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court from an original or appellate order of acquittal, passed by any court other than a High Court." We venture to assert that a provision similar to this is not to be found in the criminal code of any civilized country on the face of the globe. When a person has been once fairly tried and acquitted, it is very hard that he should be liable to be tried again on the same charge. As this cannot be done in any civilized country, it is a shame that such a course should be possible in India. The Government of India, by its own legislation, declares to the world that it has no confidence in its own Magistrates and Sessions Judges. Yet with curious inconsistency it would discourage and hamper appeals from the decisions of those very Magistrates and Sessions Judges, on behalf of private persons. When Government has no confidence in its criminal judges, does not common fairness demand that the system of summary trials should be abolished, and that the power of enhancing punishments which the present Code gives to Appellate Courts be withdrawn? But, no, our rulers would have one law for the private individual and another for the State. The private individual who has been convicted is to be deterred from presenting an appeal by the fear of having the punishment inflicted by the sentence appealed against, enhanced by the Appellate Court; whereas the State is to be allowed the power to appeal from an order of acquittal. Such things, we have no hesitation in saying, reflect seriously on the British Government in India.

So far from taking away from the Government the power to appeal from an acquittal, Mr. Whitley Stokes has actually strengthened that power. Section 427 of the Bill expressly authorizes the High Court to order the accused to be arrested and brought before it, and to commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or admit him to bail. In the absence of this power, we are told, cases had occurred in which criminals, afraid of the result of the appeal, escaped, and made the appeal on behalf of the Government of no avail. We should very much like to know how many cases of this kind have taken place since Sir James Stephen's Criminal Procedure Code came into operation from January 1st 1873. Again, section 439 has been so framed as to allow the High Court, when exercising its revisional jurisdiction to interfere with acquittals. It is only fair to say that the next section provides that when the High Court exercises its powers of revision, no order shall be made to the prejudice of the accused, unless he has had an opportunity of being heard in his own defence.

HOW ENGLAND HAS TREATED INDIA IN FINANCIAL MATTERS?

THIS important subject is discussed in an able and elaborate article in the May number of the London *Statesman*. The writer, who seems to be the Editor himself, has shown up the real character of England's relations in financial matters with the people of India. It is of the greatest importance that the true state of things should be placed before the British public. The vast majority of Englishmen still entertain the

belief that England has liberally borne a considerable expenditure for the good of India, which she might very reasonably have declined to undertake; whereas the fact is, that British administration of India, as the writer in the London *Statesman* remarks, "from the first has been marked by a long series of exactions upon the industry of this country, of the most oppressive order." He writes:—"It has ever seemed to us, that the cost of maintaining English supremacy in India should be apportioned between the two countries upon a fair and comprehensive review of the benefits which each respectively derives therefrom in particular that such part of the cost thereof as arises in this country, and necessitates our drawing upon the Indian taxes to defray it, should be very scrupulously inquired into. It is impossible in the nature of things, that the tax-payers of *this* country, having had unlimited and irresponsible control of the revenues of *that* and at the sametime the most intimate and costly relations with the tax-payers of India, should have used their power with a due consideration for them. All that men can differ upon here, must be as to the extent to which the want of consideration has gone. The tax-payers of this country, by their representatives in Parliament, and without effective criticism of any kind, vote every year the appropriation of every six pence of revenue raised in India. The people of India have no voice whatever in the matter. The tax-payers of *this* country administer as they will the taxes raised in *that* country, and have done so ever since there was an English Government in India at all. Now, the relations between the two countries being almost infinite in their ramifications, and the maintenance of those relations costly in the extreme, what might we naturally expect to find upon a close examination of the accounts of the two countries respectively? I think we might reasonably expect to find exactly what we do find an infinite number of positive misappropriations of Indian revenue on the part of the stronger country, and a spirit of selfishness pervading its whole management Under such conditions, it were absurd to expect anything else. We do as we please with the Indian Treasury and have ever done so. Every charge that we could connect with the name of India we have cast upon her; and instead of a scrupulous regard to what equity required a careful attempt to apportion the cost of maintaining the connection between the countries, upon the principle that each should pay according to the benefits it derives therefrom, we have made India pay the whole." It is most unfortunate that the British public should still believe that England has administered the finances of India with the utmost conscientiousness and unselfishness.

So far from India having cost the people of England one single shilling, she has, as Mr. Samuel Laing aptly observed, ever been "the milch cow" of the British Kingdom. At the very beginning of British rule the whole cost of the war with the French for supremacy in Southern India was thrown upon Bengal, when Lord Clive obtained the grant of the Dewani in 1765. The cost of that war was upwards of five millions sterling. This was the beginning of the debt of India as the writer in the London *Statesman* remarks, "the people of India have paid, including interest, the enormous sum of £160,000,000 for a struggle that was waged by this nation against its French rivals, long before those people became our subjects at all." Could anything be more disgraceful than this? Then, it is impossible to form even an approximately correct estimate of the private exactions wrung out of Bengal during the first twenty years of British rule in the province. "For twenty years after the acquisition of the Dewanee," says the writer, "the territories were a scene of misery such as the world has seldom seen, while a steady and continuous drain upon their supposed wealth, but actual destitution, briskly went on. It would be impossible to read in any modern assembly, Commissioner Paterson's evidence of what took place under our sway of Bengal during the first twenty years of that rule. * * * To dignify the Company's 'investments' at that period with the name of trade would be to prostitute the term. Their dividends were wrung from the misery of the people, and to the shame of the nation, it guaranteed those dividends upon being permitted to share the spoil. Act after Act of Parliament was passed, confirming them in possession of the territories they were destroying, upon condition of their paying a certain proportion of the revenues into the British Exchequer. Under these Acts, many direct payments were made, and it was not until the province was beggared and destroyed, that they were discontinued. These direct and open appropriations from the Indian Treasury under the authority of these Acts and in some other ways, amount to-day, with interest at 5 per cent. to the enormous some of four to five hundred millions sterling * * * Let it be understood that these sums of money were taken by the superior might of this country from the poverty-stricken people of Bengal—for it was upon that province that the chief weight of those fell—without pretext, plea, or pretence of any kind, that we had a right to them, except the right of the stronger. Do we owe this money to the people of India, or has time condoned the wrong? By violence we seized the taxes of Bengal, and brought them to this country, and abandoned the practice only when the territory broke completely down under the exaction."

Nor is this all. The reader knows that in 1834. Parliament put an end to the trade of the East India Company altogether in the interests of the private merchants of Great Britain This was certainly a wise resolution on the part of Parliament; but as the Company had enormous liabilities to meet, it was determined that the people of India should pay the Company a sum of twelve millions sterling or twice the amount of their paid-up capital. The writer in the London *Statesman* remarks: "It is truly amazing that such a transaction should have been possible. Upon the supposition that the trade was profitable, surely it was reasonable, when transferring that trade to the merchants of this country, that they should have indemnified the East India Company for its loss. On the other hand, if the trade was not profitable, it was monstrous to require the people of India to recoup the company two-fold the capital it had lost therein. If we even assume that the Company's capital had been sunk on territorial account, the replacement of that capital out of the revenues of India was all that could be justly exacted therefrom; while to require that India should pay a forfeit of £6,000,000 sterling beyond that capital that the merchants of Great Britain sought the advantages of an open trade with China, does seem the very acme of injustice. However, so it was determined, and the result is, that we find a charge of £630,000 entered year by year in the Indian balance sheet as the first item of the Home Charges. This item alone represents an abstraction of capital from India since 1834 of a sum which, at 5 per cent only, would represent, I suppose, two-thirds the present debt of India." The dumb people of India were made to pay in order that the merchants of Great Britain might enjoy the advantage of an open trade with India. But something still remains to be said. The East India Company's commercial establishments in China were allowed "compensation annuities" for the loss of their appointments; and the people of India had to find the money for these annuities. The grant of the annuities involved the payment out of Indian taxes for an indefinite period of £150,000 a year or a capitalized sum of 3 millions sterling. Thus the abolition of the trade of the East India Company "had to be purchased by the people of India at the cost of £15,000,000 sterling, amounting at 5 per cent. interest to-day to £70,000,000 or 80,000,000 sterling." Comments on this transaction are superfluous. It is enough to take away one's breath. Instances of other direct misappropriations of the revenues of India can be quoted, of St. Helena and Bencoolen acquired long previously to the acquisition of the Dewanee in Bengal and for purposes exclusively commercial, yet, the expenses of the Company's establishments in those islands were thrown upon the people of Bengal, the moment the Company got possession of the revenues of this province. The acquisition and maintenance of St. Helena, Bencoolen, Malacca and Prince of Wales' Island had cost the people of India the principal sum of £10,000,000 to £12,000,000 so far back as the year 1834; and this sum amounts to-day at 5 per cent. only to an amount equivalent to the whole Indian debt. Again, the revenues of India had to bear the expenses of the expeditions which the East India Company were required by the Home Government to fit out, to attack the Cape of Good Hope, Manilla, Millanrilias and Moluccus. Then, the Company held Ceylon for the English Government for six and a half years, at an expense of £15,000,000. No part of this expenditure was reimbursed by the English Exchequer. Then, there were the China wars, the Persian war and the Abyssian Expedition, in all of which there were considerable misappropriations from the Indian revenues. The instances of the unrighteous appropriations of the Indian revenues to ease the tax-payers of England mentioned by the writer in the London *Statesman*, should be carefully studied by the British public. India does not expect England to be generous to her; she only asks for justice. Well might the Hon'ble Frederick Shore, in his letters on Indian Affairs, say that in ruling India, "the fundamental principle of the English had been to make the whole Indian nation subservient, in every possible way, to the interests and benefit of themselves." Yet there are men who, in the face of the stubborn facts mentioned above, do not hesitate to affirm that England has administered the finances of India with the utmost conscientiousness and unselfishness.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HEAR that it is proposed to appoint only *one* and not *two* Native Judges, as we stated before, to the High Court, to work off arrears. The appointment will be made only for six months. The Chief Justice has recommended that the appointment should be made after the Dusserah vacation. It is understood that the appointment will be given to a native Sub-Judge.

WE HEAR that the Lieutenant-Governor will return to Calcutta in the second week of August and after a short stay here will proceed on a tour through the Eastern districts, visiting Dacca, Backergunge, and one or two other districts. His Honor will also visit Khoolnea, the terminus of the new Jessore Railway. The question of dividing the district of 24-Pergunnahs into two districts has been revived, and if a redistribution of the boundaries of the districts of 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore be determined upon, Khoolnea may be made the head-quarters of the new district.

SOMETIME ago the Secretary of State for India, while sanctioning the creation of two additional appointments in the upper branch of the Bengal Educational Service, expressed his opinion that one of the new posts would be filled up in England and the other should be conferred by the local Government on a *native of India*. As a result of the above arrangement, we believe the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. S. C. Hill B. A. and the Bengal Government Mr. H. M. Perceival M. A. We have nothing to say against Mr. Perceival personally, who we have reasons to believe, is an acquisition to the Bengal Education Department. But are the wishes of the Secretary of State fulfilled by Mr. Perceival's appointment?

THE SENATE of the Calcutta University sat for nearly three hours on Saturday last to consider certain recommendations of the Faculty of Arts to divide the First Arts course into two alternative courses in Literature and Science. The principle was first proposed by the late Mr. Woodrow, and after having been knocked about from pillar to post for five years was strongly recommended to the Senate by Mr. Croft. Rev.

Mr. Hastie, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra and Rev. Mr. Robertson, supported him, each giving his reasons in detail in favor of the proposition. Mr. Nash dissented. He was for making classics compulsory on students who were for the science course, and Mr. Ananda Mohun Bose, who had in committee signed the report recommending the principle of alternative courses, and supported it at the Faculty meeting, was overpowered by the arguments of Mr. Nash. Dr. Mitra exposed the fallacy of the arguments by showing that in Europe where classics meant Greek and Latin, and the terminology of the sciences being borrowed from those languages there were some men for classics in science, but in India where classics in 90 out of every 100 cases meant Sanskrit and in others Persian, Arabic, or Hebrew, the time devoted to a very superficial elementary knowledge of those languages subserved no useful purpose for those who were destined for law, medicine, or engineering. The debate seemed to unsettle the Dons a good deal, and rather than face the difficulty and settle the question on a fair examination of the *pros* and *cons* they cut the Gordian knot by voting against both the original motion and the amendment. The business done was therefore —NONE.

SOME of our readers may remember Prince Frederick of Schleswig Holstein Count de Noers, who visited Calcutta 13 or 14 years ago. He has just published the first volume of a work in German on the Life of Akbar, under the title of "Kaisar Akbar." An English version of it is said to be in contemplation. Under the circumstances of the author it is not to be expected that the work should contain much original matter, nevertheless, the author has put together much useful information in an attractive form. The work sets an example before the chiefs and nobles of India which they would do well to copy. It is worthy of note, too, that the greatest Emperor of India should find a biographer in a Danish prince, and not in an Englishman, and yet India is the richest gem in the British Crown.

IS THERE to be no continuity in the policy of the Government of India? Not three years ago the Government of India on financial grounds had abolished the Agricultural or Etcetra Department as a separate Department, but it has resolved to revive the Department. The reason assigned for this measure is that "the experience of the last two years had shown that no additional work could be undertaken by the amalgamated Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department without imposing upon it an undue burden; and it therefore became necessary to devise some additional means for the conduct of business more immediately affecting agricultural improvements, the social and economical condition of the people, and the material resources of the country. It was accordingly determined to recommend to the Secretary of State the appointment of a new Secretary to the Government of India, to have direct and special charge of these branches of the administration; and His Lordship has now sanctioned this proposal." When the Agricultural Department was abolished the Government of India had risen fresh from its experience of the famine of 1877-78, but it did not then think that the collection of famine statistics would be a grievous burden upon the amalgamated Agricultural and Home Department. It will be observed that the new Department will have no practical work; it will simply superintend administrative work; the departments placed under its control are as follows: 1. Land Revenue, including Settlements and Takavi Advances. 2. Surveys, including Geological Surveys, but excluding Archæological and Marine Surveys. 3. Agriculture and Horticulture, including Fibres and Silk, Fisheries, Cattle-breeding and Cattle-disease. 4. Minerals. 5. Meteorology. 6. Famine. Surely the control of these Departments could have been effectually exercised by the Amalgamated Agricultural and Home Department. If the new Agricultural Department had been charged with the superintendence of practical agriculture, we could have understood the motive of Government in resuscitating it, but as the Resolution is worded, we cannot help saying that the new Department will be an useless appanage to the Government of India. The waste of money is simply unjustifiable.

WE HAVE to thank Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. for a copy of a small 4to volume just published by them. It is entitled "A Handbook to the Kayethi Character" and comprises 30 facsimiles of various kinds of handwriting current in Behar, with corresponding Romanised transcripts and English translations. It has been compiled by Mr. G. A. Grierson C. S., who, in a short introduction, explains the peculiarities of the Kayethi character as distinct from the Nagari of which it is a local variety. He does not attempt to show *good* Kayethi writing as a model for learners of handwriting, but the cribbed, smudgy, deformed, rapidly-written forms produced in the ordinary transactions of official work. It is but natural that under ordinary circumstances Kayethi, like every other hand writing, should assume as many forms as there are writers. In no part of the civilized world are such individual or local peculiarities reckoned as distinct characters, but under the imperial *regime* in India and the salutary maxim of *divide et empera* it having been ruled that the province of Behar should be cut off from the rest of the Hindi-speaking tracts of Hindustan, it is but natural that facilities should be provided for the acquirement by foreigners of a knowledge of local varieties of writing, and Mr. Grierson has done well in providing a manual for the purpose. It appears that, individual peculiarities apart, there are three local varieties which have the generic name of Kayethi. The first of these is called *Tirhute*, and is current in the eastern parts of the province. The second is *Bhojapuri*, and it is current in the northern and the western parts of the province. The third is *Magah*, a corruption of Magadhi, and it is current in the southern part. There is a fourth, current not only all over the province but throughout Northern India among merchants and bankers whence its name *Mahajani*. Mr. Grierson has given examples of all these in his book, and as far as the convenience of Government officers is concerned, this is right and proper. But the question remains which of these is it that the Government proposes to insist upon the courts of Behar? Will it have all the four at option, or one of them? The first branch of the alternative will necessitate four sets of school-books for a single province, the second will oblige three-fourths to forego their respective characters for the sake of one-fourth. Mr. Croft sometime ago announced that he was getting a fount of Kayethi types cast for the Behar schools. Which form is this to take? and which are the forms that are to be suppressed? None of these questions would have arisen, had the Government adopted the Nagari, as we suggested, but then the prevailing ideas of imperialism would have been sacrificed. The recent orders about Romanization in the Behar Courts would logically suggest the idea that the profession about the language and character of the people is not sincere, but we cannot believe the profession of Government is really so hollow.

THE STATESMAN has the following:

We have heard that of late years the position of a Native Judge is not so comfortable and honored as once it was. His colleagues on the bench do not treat him exactly as they do one another, and this is said to be especially true of Civilian Judges. The Barrister Judges who come out from England have not had the training which induces most members of the Indian service to assume airs of infinite superiority towards native gentlemen, however distinguished, and they are disposed to treat a native colleague as an equal. A lofty courtesy would perhaps treat him with exceptional deference, for the very reason that he is a native and naturally highly sensitive of the treatment that he receives from Europeans. But in this respect the Barrister Judges are generally all that one should expect of highly cultivated English gentlemen. The same cannot always be said of the Civilian Judges of the present day, who, in this respect, seem to share in the general degeneracy of the service, which shows itself in a marked decrease of affability and courtesy towards native gentlemen. This change is not unobserved by the native barristers and pleaders, and the dignity of a seat on the bench may not have for them the charms it had in the days of Sir Barnes Peacock. Sir Richard Garth is himself an affable and courteous gentleman and deservedly popular both with natives and Europeans, and it would be interesting to know the considerations that influenced him in passing by his native colleague when his turn came to preside at the Criminal Sessions and to become a member of the English Committee.

We thank our contemporary for the warm sympathy he evinces in the above for the children of the soil. He is quite right in saying that the dignity of a seat on the Bench of the High Court for a native has not the charms it had in the days of Sir Barnes Peacock. The consideration which Sir Barnes Peacock used to shew to Justice Dwarkanath Mitter was honorable to both. But those days have passed away, perhaps never to return. At the same time we must do the present Judges of the High Court, whether Barrister or Civilian, the justice to say that they are not wanting in personal courtesy to their brother Justice Romeshchunder Mitter. Both Barrister and Civilian Judges we have reasons to believe treat him on equal and friendly terms. But we really cannot understand why he has not been asked to sit on the English Committee or to preside at the Criminal Sessions, Original Side. The appointment rests with the Chief Justice, and we cannot believe that Sir Richard Garth would consciously make an invidious distinction of race in the distribution of the work of the Court. But the distinction nevertheless exists, and we cannot conceive even a plausible explanation for it.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

June 9, 1881.

The Government have resolved that if the Lords reject the Land Bill they must also reject the Government. The Disturbance Bill of last session was cast out by the Lords in a manner almost insulting, and the Government bent to the storm. They will not do so in this case. If the Bill is rejected the Lords must prepare for a General Election. Such is the fiat that has gone forth and it will not be departed from. The Tory leaders are doing their best to fan a fire on the subject, but their failure is too marked for even their friends to misunderstand. For one thing they are greatly deficient in speaking power—that is the power of reaching the popular heart; they can talk as much as any body, and as much nonsense but that does not do in the long run; and they are failing.

I doubt whether there ever was anything more dishonest in the history of Party than the manner in which they are attempting to make out that Mr. Glade one is an athiest on the ground of his support of the right of Mr. Bradlaugh to take the seat to which he has been elected. The vile rubbish they are throwing abroad as to the de-Christianization of the House of Commons, in which men of almost every kind of opinion known to England have seats, is a disgrace to the age. The only course safe to the House of Commons is to know nothing of the religious views of its members; that when a constituency elects a member he shall take his seat unless disqualified by crime. Mr. Bradlaugh's views and mine are different; I believe in a good God who is the "Father of all in every land." But I know nothing to disqualify Mr. Bradlaugh and I know great deal that can be said in his favour. Though I intensely dislike his Malthusianism, his ability and courage nobody can question, and his views of public affairs are the reverse of *robber* views in politics. He would effect a peaceful revolution if appointed to the Government of Madras which seems to be going abegging. He will in due time take his seat, and Mr. Gladstone, who is as much the reverse of an athiest as any man living will have done a great deal to drive from its last post the bigotry—cursed of Heaven and History—which has done so much in all ages and lands to separate man from man and deny men their civil rights by means of the domination of creed.

A day or two ago one of the men of the future, Mr. Chamberlain, made a speech in which I think you will take an interest. It was to his constituents at Birmingham. I do not think the Tories will easily answer the following as to Afghanistan:—

What I need say, in fact, is not more than a sentence or two with regard to the action of the Government in Afghanistan. (A voice: "Candahar.") The account of our proceedings in that country contributes the darkest chapter in the history of our Indian Empire. (Applause.) It is a chapter which will tell future generations how we entered upon a course of wanton aggression in order to obtain a scientific frontier. (Laughter.) It will tell how British statesmen were instructed to create a pretext for the invasion of a free and friendly State, and I thank God that that chapter at all events has been closed—("hear, hear," and applause)—and I hope that it may never be continued. (Hear, hear.) Here also I ask you in passing to bear in mind that we learnt from the action and from the speeches of the Conservative Opposition that if they had been in power they would have continued in the same baneful course. They would have maintained the occupation of Candahar in spite of its injustice, in spite of the expense and responsibility in which it would have involved themselves and the nation, and they would have done this though it was certain to have involved in almost permanent hostility the Afghan people."

For my part I agree with every word of this, and I do not think you will disapprove it. The truest spirit of England is embodied in the words—a spirit which will yet I trust do more for India than the men of the Beaconsfield policy in Afghanistan ever conceived. Of the settlement in the Transvaal, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"It has been the object of violent attack in the House of Peers. You have been told that it constitutes a dismemberment of the Empire, that it is a national surrender. ("So it is.") You have been told for the hundredth time that it has destroyed the prestige of England—("No")—and it has caused Earl Cairns to blush who never blushed before. (Laughter and applause.) These are terrible calamities, especially the last. But before we consider how far these accusations can be sustained, let me ask you to think seriously what is the alternative which it is said we ought to have adopted. ("Landlordism.") We are accused of dismembering the empire to avoid war. That annexation was made by the Conservative Government upon two distinct assurances. They declared in the first place upon information which was supplied to them that the majority of the white

inhabitants of the Transvaal desired the transfer, and they declared that unless it were effected we should infallibly be involved in a native war which would endanger our South African possessions. Well, you all know that after that transfer was effected, we found ourselves in spite of it immediately involved in two native wars—one with Cetewayo and the Zulu people and the other with Secocoeni, and you know and they know, if they did not know before, that the great majority of the Boer inhabitants of the Transvaal are bitterly hostile to the English rule. (Hear, hear.) Yet we are told that we ought to have persevered in wrong doing after it was proved that the two grounds upon which the annexation was defended were fallacious and rested on no solid foundation, that we should still force our rule on an unwilling people, whose independence we had solemnly engaged by treaty to respect—(applause)—and this we were to do in order to spare Lord Cairns unwonted blush with which he graced his peroration and alarmed his brother peers. (Laughter.)"

This is followed by the masterly statement of the Boer case, a statement which will go far to heal many of the wounds of war:

"The Boers are not naturally a warlike race—they are a homely, industrious, somewhat rude and uncivilized nation of farmers, living on the produce of the soil. They are animated by a deep and somewhat stern religious sentiment, and they inherit from their ancestors—the men who won the independence of Holland from the oppressive rule of Philip II. of Spain—they inherit from them their unconquerable love of freedom and of liberty. Are not these qualities which commend themselves to men of English race? (Applause.) Are they not virtues which we are proud to believe form the best characteristics of the English people? These men seuled in the Transvaal in order to escape foreign rule. They left their homes in Natal as the English Puritans left England and went to the United States, and they founded a little Republic of their own in the heart of Africa, and in 1852 we made a treaty with them, and they agreed to give up slavery, which had hitherto prevailed in their midst, and we agreed to respect and guarantee their independence, and I say under these circumstances is it possible we could maintain a forcible annexation of the country without incurring the accusation of having been guilty I won't say of national folly, but I say of national crime? (Applause.)"

He continued:

"We are a great and powerful nation; what is the use of being great and powerful if we are afraid to admit an error when we are conscious of it. (Applause.) Shame is not in the confession of a mistake. Shame lies only in persistency in wilful wrong doing—(hear, hear)—and if Earl Cairns likes to sit in sackcloth and ashes, if he likes in well-feigned abasement to expiate the folly of the administration of which he was a member, in the hasty annexation which has led to all these trials, in Heaven's name let him have the gratification. (Cheers.) When he dares to say that the English nation is shamed by the course we have taken, I deny him the right to be judge in such a cause, and I appeal to the impartial public opinion of Europe and of America, which has approved of the action of the Government in preferring justice to revenge—(cheers)—and the best interests of South Africa to the vain pursuit of military glory. (Cheers.)"

For an article on the Afghan Pensions your readers should see *The Statesman* for June. These burning words must be from a pen which I think you will recognise, as I think I do:

"What is it but deep iniquity that to-day binds, by a vote of the House of Commons, these Afghan pensions upon the shoulders of the Indian ryot? Without remark or dissent from any one, this wealthy nation, by its representatives, in which not a single native of the 200,000,000 of India is allowed a place or voice, decrees in ten minutes that three pensions of £1,000 a year each shall be paid henceforward to Sir Fred. Paul Haines, Sir Donald Stewart, and Sir Fredrick Roberts, for the term of their natural lives, by the starving ryots of India, for leading the late buccaneering raid of our forces into Kabul. It is not enough that Sir Paul Haines has already drawn from the starving people of India, a sum of £60,000 to £80,000 for the five years of military pomp, luxury, and splendour he has consented to pass in that country, and that the two other men have been paid for their services in lower positions upon the same unheard-of scale; they have, it seems, by their daring achievements in this guilty and inglorious war, of which nearly all the hardships and the suffering have been borne by our native soldiers and camp-followers, established a claim to a gift of some £40,000 to £50,000 more from the starving ryots of India, to enable them to maintain with credit the barren honours which the generous Empress of these ryots confers upon them. Does any one believe that war will ever be unpopular, or its guilt ever be discerned, while it is thus made the beaten highway to wealth and honour? The whole Indian Army, from Colonel Colley downwards, were mad for this war, as for every war, because of the promotions, decorations, and rewards attending it. What cared they for its guilt or innocence, or that its concomitants would be the death of hungry millions of the peasantry, from whose misery the blood-money was to be wrung? And we pursuade ourselves that there is no guilt in it. Our legislators wipe their mouths and say "What evil have we done?"

The 'Note" concludes:

When the story of this war comes to be told, it will make men's ears tingle; and the outrage of capping the injustice and the misery which India has already suffered for the crime, by Parliament binding upon its shoulders these special pensions, has moved us deeply. We honour the men who refused to be present in the House when the scandalous vote was passed: we should have honoured them more, if they had indignantly protested against such a culmination of this national crime. Conceal it as we please, we are ruling India as a horde of plunderers with consciences seared as to our proceedings. These pensions are robbery upon the Indian Treasury, and a disgrace to the Council that sanctioned them. No pensions were called for in the case at all; but if any were decreed, common honesty required that they should come out of the English Treasury, and not be filtched from the starving peasantry of India."

These are serious words. The fault about them is that it is possible to over-do even the best subject by "pegging at it" too much, and perhaps—I may say perhaps, I do not know—comes in so often that people may begin to think (a very ruinous thought I am sure) that it is the man who is attacked and not the principle. I have in the course of some long years of acquaintance with public affairs seen instances of this in which a writer did this injustice to himself, and the public did him greater injustice. I do not profess to be able to measure the capacity of General Roberts as a military man, but I am sure he was unwise to make himself in any way a partizan.

Returning for a moment to the state of Ireland, please do not forget that the landlords are in many cases foolishly hastening evictions as a preparation for the Land Bill which can hardly be prevented from becoming law. Foolish and wrong—wicked—as I think the leaders are to impede the progress of the Bill there are two sides to the case as that of the people—the tenantry. To abolish rent, however, were to destroy all law and order, and a foundation-stone of social life. For my own part I would have delighted to see Ireland in possession of a great system of Catholic education, as England is of a great system of Episcopalian education and Scotland of a great system of Presbeterian education. Let us see which could do the most and best for the nation. The Catholics never had a fair chance in these islands. They lost their foothold just at the time when printing with its thousand new interests came in, and I am by no means sure that with greater fairplay they would not have done great things for Ireland. Indeed, I believe they would. I am thankful that even in my day the rancour of the bigots who called the Pope the 'Woman of Babylon," &c., has lost all favour in the eyes of educated people.

I came the other day upon the following very pretty verses written by the side of one of the most beautiful of our lakes—Windermere. The moral and the verse are so good that I venture to send you them, to be published or otherwise as you please:

AN IMMORAL "CHIT, CHIT."

Be honest in all things, my dear little boy,
Be honest and kind to poor puss;
Don't call if you've nothing that she can enjoy—
Don't dupe her with make-believe fuss.
To cheat a poor creature that comes to your call
Is a thing that I may not encourage at all.

If pussy possessed but a tongue that could speak
Instead of a tongue that is dumb,
She might say in a spirit perhaps kindly and meek,
"For what did you ask me to come?—
I rusted to your feet undisturbed by a doubt,
And you opened the door and then bundled me out."

My boy with the *faith* of a *cat* do not play,
Deception of all kinds is mean,
And the instinct that prompts puss your call to obey,
Is critical, honest, and keen:
Cats and dogs have a knowledge decided and clear
To judge 'twixt false people and people sincere!

You saw how she ran when she heard your "chit, chit,"
She thought there was something to eat,
But no! Yet done often, interpreting wit
Will tell her "chit, chit," means to cheat!
I would rather—poor dupe by such coaxing beguiled—
Much rather my cat should have faith in my child.

JOHN H. ROBINSON.

Windermere, April, 1881.

The terrible disease of small-pox has become so bad in London that it is said the doctors are refusing to attend small-pox patients on the ground that if it was known they would lose other patients from their fear of contagion. One may well hope that this story of cowadice is not true. It is certain however, that the cow pox, the discovery of which "immortalised" Dr. Jenner, is beginning for some cause or other to lose its efficacy, or else people are beginning unwisely to lose their faith in it. The anti-vaccinationists are increasing in number but the fell disease—perhaps the most terrible that ever appeared in the West—is evidently not conquered.

By the way, returning for a moment to Afghan affairs, the telegram that war has again broken out between Ayoob and the Ameer is of unpleasant significance to the Liberal Party, but you may rely upon it—England will not readily rebegin an Afghan War. The conscience as well as the sense of England is against any interference with the Afghans, and Liberals to a man condemn the policy of Lord Lytton.

Do you take any interest in the new Revision of the New Testament—I mean of course, from the historic point of view? It is a great social event, and is causing a wonderful amount of disputation. The alteration of some good old words to weak sentimentalisms as "charity" altered to "Love" are generally condemned, but some, alterations, I believe are held by scholars to be more correct renderings of the original words. That I am not competent to decide, but I should think people generally will keep to the old version, and use the new one as notes, and in this way the readers of the New Testament bid fair to be greatly increased in number. But this knocks away the last plea for verbal inspiration that is among Protestants. The Catholics say that all the Book is inspired if read by the light of the Church, as given forth from Councils, by Tradition, and by the head of the Church from age to age. The Protestant's position has always been untenable in the sense of the mere argufier. Nothing certainly can be verbally inspired in translations, in which vitually important meanings are disputed. At any rate the new position will be curious to the educated gentlemen of India. You will not think I am trying to proselytise you! I never in my life tried to make a proselyte in religion. I believe in Christ in an old fashioned Protestant, not Catholic, sense, but I believe that the true key to that faith is not in making proselytes, but in "going about doing good," or as the wise Mussulman said—"Write me as one who loves his fellowmen;" and I fancy somehow, that whatever the end may be we shall be judged not by our creeds but by our lives—by the evil we restrained, and by the good we did in our little day of life.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. Ventnor, writes:—"For many years I have, in private pratice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, from a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 9th July, 1881.

The previous firmness experienced by several of our commercial markets has been fully maintained during the past week but the dimensions of trade operations have not been equally extensive in consequence of inadequate supplies of country produce supported by high prices.

Cotton Goods.—This market has continued devoid of animation in the absence of demand from the various marts, but towards the close of the week a better feeling was shown for certain descriptions of Grey makes.

Yarns.—Import kinds have met with no improvement whatever, but country manufactures gradually attracted notice, and led to a fair amount of business even at slight enhanced rates. The inactivity at the Yarn market was chiefly owing to the absence of weavers from the market, who it appears to have directed their attention to agricultural pursuits in preference to their looms, their return to the market will no doubt strengthen its position when prices shall improve and the prospects of our Cotton manufactories are very promising, some of them will declare a good dividend.

Exports.—Have shown no further progress during the period under review; insufficient supplies of oil-seeds and wheat have restricted operations.

Oil-Seeds.—No change of importance to report:

Lin-Seed	...	4%	..	4-5	to	4-5-6
Rape	...	„	...	3-5	„	3-7
Do Yellow	...	„	...	3-14	„	3-15
Poppy	...	„	...	4-8-6	„	4-9

Wheat market firm but transactions at limited prices 2-9 and 2-12.

Jute.—For want of sufficient supplies operations have very much been checked. The following rates ruled during the week:

New crop	...	...	4-12	to	4-14
Old „	....	..	4 8	„	4 13
Daorah	...	...	3-10	„	3-13

Rice.—This market has been quieter and prices had a downward tendency. About 23000 bags only have found buyers of the following qualities and prices:

Table Gross	...	...	2-12	to	2 13
Ballam	...	...	1-13	„	2-1
Raree	...	...	1-8	„	1-12

MONETARY.

Money market continues easy, there has been no change in the rates of interest or discount either at the Bank of Bengal or in the open market.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Continued to be the subject of large speculation and prices constantly fluctuated, at the close of the week the following were the rates:

4%	...	105-12	... to	106
4½%	...	113-8	...	

JOINT-STOCK SHARE.

Jute and Cotton industries were in great demand and prices advancing rapidly. Some of the Tea stocks were also in good request.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Kumar Monodakant Roy Bahadoor, Chachra Jessore	13	2	0
T. Anand Row Esq., Mysore	6	8	0
Raja Bahadoor of Sonbursa	6	8	0
District Superintendent of Police, Bogra	2	12	0
Bancoorah Public Library	13	4	0
Secretary Chingleput Library	6	10	0
Dr. G. C. Roy, Beerbhoom	13	8	0
J. Wilson Esq., Shillong	13	4	0
Sooltanpore Institute	13	4	0
Raja Soorjakant Acharjya Chowdry, Bahadoor Mooktagacha	13	0	0
Moalvi Mohamed Eunas Ali, Shillong	5	0	0
Simoga Reading Club	3	5	0
Pundit Ramsahoy, Barielly	13	4	0
Phonidhor Choliha Esq., North Luckhimpore	15	0	0
Raja Oodoyprotap Singh Bahadoor, Bhinga	13	4	0
Baboo Gobindchunder Das, Dhurmsala	10	0	0
„ Kristodhone Chowdry, Burrabhoom	6	10	0
„ Rojonynath Chatterji, Kissengunge	13	4	0
„ Krishnachunder Chowdry, Palasone Burdwan	13	6	0
„ Kalimohan Dev, Cachar	8	4	0
„ Oudh Behary Lal, Gya	3	6	0
„ Bholanath Dass, Mymensingh	6	10	0
„ Mohinymohan Bose, Furreedpore	6	0	0
„ Krishnachunder Chuckerbutty, Saidpore	4	0	0
„ Gopalchunder Mookerji, Maunbhoom	2	0	0
„ Adharlal Sen, Jessore	13	4	0
„ Ashootose Mookerji, Modhoobani	7	0	0
„ Tezchunder Mookerji, Gorruckpore	13	4	0
„ Pearymohan Banerji, Darjeeling	11	8	0
„ Bipinbehary Mookerji, Manickgunge	13	4	0
„ Gobindchunder Ghosal, Nagoda	6	10	0
„ Ramchurn Chuckerbutty, Balasore	13	4	0
„ Omritolal Banerji, Purneah	20	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*July* 6, 1881.

GENERAL.—Mr. Stephen Ulfat Hossein, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Champarun, is allowed leave for one month and two days, under Section 136, rule 2, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Moulvi Anwaruldin Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 131, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 10th August next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. J. Fraser, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bhuddruck division of the Balasore district, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. W. R. Ricketts, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jajpore, Cuttack, is transferred to Balasore, and is appointed to have charge of the Bhuddruck division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. J. Fraser, or until further orders.

Mr. J. D. Maclean, C. S., has reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 5th May last.

Moulvi Mahomed Azhar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Atia Mymensing, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 1st instant, the unexpried portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 7 February last is cancelled.

Mr. L. B. R. King, District and Session Judge of Dinagepore, is allowed leave for two months, under Sections 72-2 and 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th proximo.

Mr. R. H. Greaves, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as District and Session Judge of Dinagepore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. L. B. R. King, or until further orders.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is apointed to be a Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta *vice* Mr. Amir Ali, resigned.

Mr. Gupta is also appointed to act temporarily as Coroner of Calcutta.

Baboo Nanda Krishna Bose, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the Registration of Carts, Hackeries, and other Wheeled Vehicles without springs, for the second half-year of 1881 will, under Section 83 of Act IV. (B.C.) of 1876, commence from the 1st of July 1881, and that a fee of Rs. 4 will be required at the time for each Registration under Section 85 of Act IV. (B.C.) of 1876.

By order,
NOBO GOPAL MITTER,
Registrar of Carts and Hackeries.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that under Section 67 of Act IV. (B.C.) of 1876, Licenses for Carriages, Horses, Ponies or Mules, kept within the Town, for the half-year, commencing 1st of July 1881, should be taken out at once. Parties failing to take out Licenses will be prosecuted without further notice.

NOBO GOPAL MITTER,
License Officer.

SCHEDULE.	*Per half-year.* Rs.	As.	P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds to the above rate	8	0	0
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies, or mules under thirteen hands ...	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first two-thirds of the above rate	4	0	0
For every two-wheeled carriage ...	6	0	0
For every horse (*not a race horse*), pony or mule	6	0	0
For every race horse	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height, and carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Wanted for the Water Works Department a Superintendent of Works. Applicants must be thoroughly competent in surveying, levelling and estimating, and must be fair draughtsmen. The principal duties of the appointment are the superintendence of the pipe distribution throughout the town. Preference will be given to men with experience of Water Works. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem, rising to Rs. 400 by annual increments of Rs. 10. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to the 20th instant, and should be addressed to the undersigned.

R. B. BUCKLEY,
Offg. Engr. to the Corporation.

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

TO CONTRACTORS.

The Commissioners hereby invite tenders for the construction of works for disposing of the "*Storm Water Drainage*" of Calcutta. Tenders will be received by the Secretary up to noon of Friday the 15th instant.

The drawings can be seen and copied and full particulars obtained at the Office of the Engineer. Printed copies of the specification and condition of contract will be supplied on application.

Covers containing the tenders are to be addressed to the Secretary, and superscribed.

"Tender for Storm Water Drainage Works."

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. B. BUCKLEY,
Engr. to the Coporation.

WANTED.

A Draftsman monthly salary Rupees 50. Preference will be given to one who can make finished drawings from rough sketches and take out quantities for Estimate &c.

Applications will be received by the Executive Engineer, Bhagulpore Division up to 20th July 1881.

Bhagulpore, 2nd July 1881.

THE Directors of THE INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to allot to Applicants in India 15,000 Shares, part of £100,000 Capital of the Company, and thus give consumers in India a direct interest in the success of the Company.

Prospectuses and information may be obtained from the Agents of the Company:—

LONDON.....	Messrs.	Willis, Rodwell & Co.
BOMBAY.....	„	C. H. B. Forbes & Co.
CALCUTTA	„	Hinde, Allen & Co.
COLOMBO	„	W. M. Smith & Co.
KURRACHEE	„	A, McHinch & Co.
MADRAS.....	„	Shaw & Winch.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Directors of
The Indian Zoedone Company, Limited.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to Messrs. _____ the Agents of the Company, the sum of Rs. _____ being 10/- per Share, at the current rate of Exchange for Bank Demand Drafts; on _____ Shares. I request you to allot me that number of Shares in the Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to become a Member of the Company in respect thereof, and to pay the balance of 10/- per Share on the Shares allotted to me, three months after date of allotment.

Name (in full) _____
Address _____
Profession _____
Date _____ 1881.
Signature _____

In order to obviate difficulties with regard to registration of transfers, the Certificates for Shares allotted to residents in India will be made out to bearer if desired, so as to facilitate transfer from hand to hand.

J. DURIE PATTULLO,
25, ABCHURCH LANE. *Secretary.*
LONDON, E. C.

PROSPECTUS.
INDO-ARYANS:

Contributions towards the Elucidation of their Ancient and Medæval History.

BY

RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E.,

The undersigned propose to bring out, under the above title, a selection from the published Essays of Dr. R. Mittra. The essays selected are the following, *viz*:—

1. Origin of Indian Architecture. 2. Principles of Hindu Temple Architecture. 3. Dress and Ornaments in Ancient India. 4. Domestic Furniture and Vehicles in Ancient India. 5. Beef in Ancient India. 6. Spirituous Drinks in Ancient India. 7. A Pic-Nic in Ancient India. 8. An Imperial Festival in Ancient India. 9. Human Sacrifices in Ancient India. 10. Funeral Ceremony in Ancient India. 11. On the Supposed Identity of the Greeks with the Yavanas of the Sanskrit Writers. 12. On the Pala and the Sena Dynasties of Bengal. 13. Bhoja Raja of Dhar and his Homonyms. 14. On the Identification of the Rishya of the Vedic Writers. 15. Vestiges of the Kings of Gwalior. 16. On the later Kings of Kanouj. 17. On the Origin of the Hindvi Language. 18. On the Early Life of Asoka. 19. The Horse in Ancient India. 20. The Primitive Aryans.

The book will be printed with new types, on excellent paper, and will comprise about a thousand pages, bound in two volumes, demy 8vo. Price to Subscribers Rs. 16. The work will be proceeded with as soon as 250 Subscribers are registered; and it will be ready for delivery early in the Cold Season.

3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, } W. NEWMAN, & Co.
Calcutta June, 1881. }

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY COMPANY, "LIMITED."

NOTICE.

The portion of the line from Jorebungalow to Darjeeling is now open for Traffic and the whole length from Silliguri to Darjeeling is therefore now complete.

Calcutta, } GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
28th June 1881. } Secretaries.

Notice.

Notes on the Prose Portion of the First Arts Course for 1882 by Babu Prasanna Kumar Lahiri, M. A., Professor of English Literature, Metropolitan Institution. Price Rupees 2-8 annas, packing and postage 3 annas. Apply to.

44, Amherst Street. } J. G. CHATTERJI & Co.
Calcutta. }

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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

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I. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

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738 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
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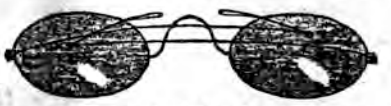

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